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Established 1

TODAY'S WEATHER — PARIS: Occasional showers. Temp. 50-61 (10-5). Tomorrow cloudy. Temp. 50-61 (10-5). LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 50-59 (10-4). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-59 (10-4).
CHANNEL: Rough. ROYAL: Overcast. Temp. 50-54 (10-11). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 50-57 (10-13). Yesterday's temp. 49-53 (9-11).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

3 Enemy Routes Are Cut in Laos, Saigon Reports

SAIGON, Feb. 18 (AP)—South Vietnamese forces cut three major North Vietnamese supply routes along the Ho Chi Minh Trail through southern Laos, and in a parallel drive in eastern Cambodia beat back two Communist-led attacks, killing 116 enemy troops, military spokesmen announced today.

Meanwhile, heavy new American air strikes along the South Vietnamese-Cambodian border hit at fresh North Vietnamese build-ups threatening South Vietnam's Central Highlands, and 56 Communists were reported killed.

The strikes could presage a new South Vietnamese thrust across the border to cut the southern extension of the Ho Chi Minh Trail leading into northeastern Cambodia and South Vietnam's Central Highlands. About 2,500 South Vietnamese troops are massed 12 miles from the border, 300 miles south of the troops now in Laos.

A spokesman for the South Vietnamese military command also announced that 16,000 Saigon troops are now in Laos, an increase of 5,000, and that 1,600 fresh troops have been committed to the Cambodian campaign.

There are now 23,000 South Vietnamese troops operating on the 100-mile front blocking Highways 1 and 7 that lead from eastern Cambodia into the southern half of South Vietnam.

U.S. War Deaths At Highest Point Since November

SAIGON, Feb. 18 (UPI)—American war deaths in Indochina more than doubled during the first week of the South Vietnamese offensive into Laos, the U.S. command said today.

Fifty-one U.S. servicemen died compared with 24 the week before, military spokesmen said.

The South Vietnamese reported 478 government military deaths last week, the highest since last June, when the allied invasion of Cambodia was at its peak.

The 51 deaths were the most reported since the week ending Jan. 21, when 65 war deaths were reported. It raised the total of Americans killed in combat since Jan. 1, 1961, to 44,459 and the toll for the year to 261.

A total of 1,908 Communist troops were reported killed last week by allied troops. This raised the official total for the war to 701,058.

U.S. Sees Stiff Fighting Ahead

N. Vietnamese Troops Move Into Position on 3 Fronts

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (WP)—The North Vietnamese are moving into offensive positions on three different fronts in Indochina—the reason Nixon administration officials are warning that stiff fighting may be ahead.

One of the most ominous-looking deployments of enemy troops is in the Laotian panhandle where South Vietnamese forces are moving slowly westward along Route 9 to try and cut the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Other worrisome North Vietnamese troop movements are in Cambodia, near the Chup rubber plantation 50 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, and in the Plain of Jars in northern Laos.

There also is the suspicion among American military leaders that the North Vietnamese may try some thrusts across the Demilitarized Zone separating the two Vietnams. Informal sources said there was less hard evidence of this at the moment, however.

Administration officials stress that they are "concerned" but not "alarmed" about these developments, which threaten to put Vietnam to the test before long.

President Nixon himself warned at a press conference yesterday that the North Vietnamese "have to fight" against the South Vietnamese trying to cut the Ho Chi Minh supply route in Laos or "give up the struggle to conquer South Vietnam, Cambodia and their influence extending through other parts of Asia."

Credulity Battleground

This is why the American military focus at the moment is on the crucial battleground of the Laotian panhandle. Informal sources said Hanoi's latest moves indicate a strategy of holding back until the South Vietnamese either retrace their steps back toward Khe Sanh or push farther westward from Sempone.

Military leaders here suspect the North Vietnamese have enough supplies hidden off the main routes of the Ho Chi Minh Trail near Sempone to equip them for a counterattack on the South Vietnamese troops in Laos.

A North Vietnamese regiment has been detected moving out of the A Shau valley and into Laos toward Route 9—the main route running east-to-west across the



JUDICIAL DEMONSTRATION—A group of Parisian magistrates marching silently through the Palace of

Justice yesterday to protest a charge by a Gaullist politician that they had shown cowardice in their rulings.

British Rate Of Jobless at Record High

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—A big jump in the number of jobless today hit Britain's Conservative government, already grappling with soaring inflation, business stagnation and the highest bankruptcy rate in the nation's history.

Opposition Laborites unleashed a sharp attack on the beleaguered administration with a motion of censure, in the House of Commons, on its economic and industrial policies.

But the Conservative government comfortably defeated the censure move by 309 votes to 276, a majority of 34.

Prime Minister Edward Heath hit back in the House of Commons, blaming the high unemployment, inflation and bankruptcies on the big wage demands of the unions.

The big jump in unemployment, Mr. Heath told the House, "is regrettable. But as we have constantly pointed out, it is a consequence of wage-cost inflation making itself felt in industry by employers who are trying to protect themselves against this consequence, and by those who find themselves priced out of the market."

Former Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins taunted the government about its economic policy during the debate on the censure motion.

"What is the policy for reducing unemployment?" he asked.

"What is the policy for increasing industrial investment? What is the policy for using the unprecedented—the record highest—balance of payments position for greater economic growth?"

He accused the administration of "inconsistency, unfairness, dilatoriness and spite."

The present chancellor, Anthony Barber, said the government was determined to halt inflation, "an evil which threatens the whole fabric of our society... with the main sufferers being the poor, the main sufferers being the poor, the main sufferers being the poor."

The ARVN troops are moving (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Italian Premier, Nixon Confer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Italian Premier Emilio Colombo and President Nixon conferred for 70 minutes today and the White House said later that their meeting was "very cordial and detailed."

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the President assured Mr. Colombo of his deep interest in the security of the Mediterranean and that they discussed joint efforts with other countries "to protect Western interests in the area."

Mr. Nixon and the Italian premier conferred through interpreters and then joined their foreign ministers—Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Aldo Moro—in the Cabinet Room at the White House for an additional ten to 15 minutes of discussions.

Laird Creates Civilian Panel To Check Army's Surveillance

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Pentagon announced today the creation of a civilian board to oversee all domestic military investigations and counterintelligence, including surveillance of private citizens.

News reports of Army surveillance of private citizens in connection with suspected subversives, political dissenters and activists, as well as other civilians, prompted Mr. Laird's action putting such intelligence operations under civilian control.

Mr. Laird, in setting up the control machinery, reversed his earlier decision to remove foreign military intelligence activity from the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Kennedy Offers Bill To License Firearms

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (Reuters)—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D., Mass., introduced legislation requiring the registration and licensing of all civilian-owned firearms in the United States.

Sen. Kennedy told the Senate that his legislation would check up on the ready availability of firearms.

Mr. Froehke told a Pentagon news conference today that charges of abuse by Army investigators had been exaggerated, but "nevertheless did give cause for concern" and led to corrective measures and organizational overhaul.

He defended the military intelligence agents from accusations of conducting a self-generated spy hunt for dissidents and anti-war individuals and organizations.

According to Mr. Froehke, "in every case, civilian authorities ordered the Army" to conduct domestic investigations at a time when the country was being rocked by civil disturbances in 1967 and 1968.

The Nixon administration officials appeared to criticize officials of the previous Johnson administration by saying the orders they issued "appear to have been too imprecise and too often issued orally rather than in written form."

Paris Magistrates, Students March Over Justice for Youth

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Feb. 18 (WP)—The controversial nature of French justice, especially in its treatment of youthful political demonstrators, was the theme of two impressive demonstrations here today.

First, some 800 judges of the nation's highest courts, as well as more than a thousand lawyers, carried out a silent demonstration—said to be unprecedented since 1789—against a Gaullist politician's charge Tuesday of "cowardice" in sentencing student rebels.

The politician, René Tomassini, was indirectly rebuked by President Georges Pompidou yesterday, but retains his post as secretary-general of the Gaullist party.

Three hours after the magistrates' march, an estimated 15,000

high school and university students demonstrated against an alleged miscarriage of justice—the six-month prison sentence pronounced last week against Gilles Guio, a 19-year-old mathematics student charged with having punched a policeman Feb. 9.

Mr. Guio, supported by schoolmates at the Lycée Chaplain, swore he had been an innocent bystander but was convicted on the testimony of two police officers and denied bail pending appeal.

The denial of bail led fellow students and teachers at the lycée to proclaim a strike, which spread today to nearly all the high schools and many of the university units in the Paris area.

A court of appeals will rule on Mr. Guio's case tomorrow afternoon. Serious trouble is feared if the appellate court upholds the original sentence. The testimony of relatives, friends and teachers reported even in pro-government and rightist newspapers, has made it clear that Mr. Guio was a completely non-political student and that his conviction, without benefit of a defense attorney under anti-riot procedures, was peremptory.

The contrast was striking, at today's student demonstration, between those principally interested in protesting the Guio case and leftist activists seeking to fire a more general movement against police "repression."

The rally, held outside the Labor Exchange building near the Place de la République, was sponsored by civil-rights, trade-union and orthodox political and student groups, including Communists and Socialists.

Speakers for the sponsors emphasized the need to demand that the students to await tomorrow's appeals court hearing and to avoid provoking the gendarmes and riot police, who were deployed several blocks from the demonstration on the Boulevard de Magenta.

However, some 3,500 Trotskyite and other revolutionary militants who had successfully organized a mass march through Paris yesterday sought to lead a march against the police lines after the meeting ended.

Most of them dispersed after (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Talks on Berlin Reach Level of Full Negotiation

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Feb. 18 (NYT)—The four-power talks aimed at improving the situation of Berlin moved today into the stage of full-fledged negotiations.

A joint communiqué spoke for the first time of "negotiations." Until now the Big Four had said they were holding "exploratory" talks, and referred to their meetings as an "exchange of views."

During today's session—the 15th since the series opened last March—the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union agreed that "we are now negotiating," an allied official close to the conference said. They agreed to meet again March 6.

A Russian source also spoke of a "new stage" in the talks, which are designed to find an acceptable settlement of the Western-Soviet differences about West Berlin's status as a Western outpost isolated 100 miles inside East Germany.

The change was thought to have been brought about, at least in part, by the draft agreement submitted by the Western allies to the Russians earlier this month. The draft summed up the allied positions on the three main points: free access, West Berlin's links with West Germany, and the resumption of intra-city traffic.

Russians Make Point

In particular, the paper reaffirmed the allies' stand that Berlin is not an integral part of the German Federal Republic, a point that was seen to meet Russian demands for a cut-down of Bonn's political activity in the city.

Piotr Abramov, the Russian ambassador, made it clear that the Soviet Union felt there were points worth discussing in the allied draft, although he did not accept the paper as the official basis for the negotiations.

Western sources said a major difficulty still lay in getting the Russians to underwrite a formal commitment ensuring the free flow of civilian traffic across the East German land routes to and from Berlin.

The Soviet Union has argued that this was not a matter for the four-power contact set up by the World War II allies but for the East Germans with the Bonn government and the Berlin city administration.

However, after today's session, one diplomat said that the Russians had hinted at some "give" by implying that they were ready to continue to talk about that issue with a view to finding a way to make traffic safe. In the past the East Germans have frequently obstructed travel in retaliation for what they call Western provocations in the city.

The allied plan, which rules out constitutional ties between Berlin and Bonn, seeks to establish a contact (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Hope Says GIs Still Like Him

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 18

(UPI)—Bob Hope said yesterday he doesn't exactly agree with actress Jane Fonda's assessment that his yearly trips to entertain American troops overseas are "outmoded."

"I don't want to get into an argument," he said, "but it's obvious from a jury of 80 million people who watched the television show of this year's trip that those kids laughing over there weren't from Central Casting."

Miss Fonda, known for her anti-Vietnam-war views, had said she and other entertainers plan their own program for American GIs.

Poland's hard-pressed Politburo, operating with only ten of the 12 seats filled, has seen its members traveling throughout the country. They are sitting in on the regional meetings and conferring with other leaders.

PAP, the Polish news agency, said that Edward Babuch, a member of the Politburo, was present at the Opole meeting which produced the newest alteration of regional leadership.

Mr. Gierk, who until yesterday had not been seen since Saturday, when he addressed the parliament, was believed by some observers to have met in the interim with Soviet leaders.

A Soviet long-term loan was disclosed Monday night with the announcement that food prices would be reduced to pre-December levels. Government officials said the loan made the price reduction possible, but that it was the last concession available.

Charges It With Laxity on Reds

Spanish Lawyer Calls on Regime to Resign

MADRID, Feb. 18 (AP)—A conservative lawyer, Blas Pinar, aroused a closed-door meeting of national political leaders last night by demanding the government's resignation.

He charged that Communists had infiltrated the clergy and the army, and denounced the government for not preventing it.

He also blasted recent homage to exiled Spanish painter Pablo Picasso, accusing the artist of offending Gen. Francisco Franco "in a gross manner" with his paintings and drawings.

Mr. Pinar's attack came before nearly 100 national representatives of the Movement, the nearest thing Spain has to a political party, gathered for a closed-door session.

The meeting, which first assembled last year, was called after the crisis set off in December by the Burgos court-martial of 16 Basque extremists. The trial brought the Franco government its worst crisis since the end of the 1939 Spanish civil war.

Mr. Franco defused it by commencing a sentence given to six of the Basque, but a power struggle has since developed between conservatives and Opus Dei, the Catholic lay organization whose followers dominate the cabinet.

Movement leaders, most of them conservative and many of them former Falangists, are expected to demand a hard-line policy in their sessions.

The Movement is the heir to the rightist Falange party that Gen. Franco used for years for political support. It has been supplanted in the cabinet in recent years by more liberal technocrats.

Mr. Pinar also criticized a key-signe of the present government's foreign policy—openings to the Communist East.

The closed-door session of the Movement leaders got under way despite repeated calls from the government-censored press for open sessions.

All members of the cabinet, including Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco, an Opus Dei sympathizer, were present when Mr. Pinar asked them to resign. Gen. Franco did not attend.

The full agenda of the meeting has not been made public, but a confidential report given to the national delegates listed the subject of "political associations."

A proposal to allow Spaniards to join them for the first time since the civil war has been under consideration for some months. Informal sources said the issue was not discussed yesterday.

The report said "contrast of opinions demands without delay the setting up of an association system." But it warned such associations should "not provoke divisions and antagonism of political parties."

Another report handed to the delegates criticized the church hierarchy in the Basque provinces and Catalonia for allowing young priests to attack the government.

"We estimate the present situation in Spain is grave," it added.



THE GOOD WORD—British postal workers' leader Tom Jackson (right) addressing the sixth weekly solidarity march to Hyde Park since the postal workers went on strike.

Pravda Says Zionism Tries to Subvert Communist World

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (UPI)—The Communist party of the Soviet Union today accused world Zionism of carrying on subversive activity in communist countries and suggested that Zionists were to blame for the developments in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

This was the first time that Zionists were charged in the Soviet press for the coming to power of the liberal regime of Alexander Dubcek in 1968, which was ousted after a Soviet-led invasion of the country. But hard-line Czechoslovak Communists have in recent months charged that the 1968 liberals were influenced by Zionists.

Vladimir Bolshakov, the author of the first in a two-part series, "Anti-Zionism is the Profession of Zionists," did not elaborate on the events in Czechoslovakia which

presumably will be discussed in his concluding piece.

Pravda gave a prominent place to the article, which was one of the harshest against Zionism since the Soviet press resumed recently an almost daily campaign against Israel and Zionism. The campaign has been stepped up in recent days by the forthcoming conference in Brussels next week of world Jewish organizations to discuss the situation of Soviet Jewry.

Soviet authorities appear perturbed by the effect the conference may have on world public opinion and have set out to discredit in advance the expected accusations that Soviet Jews are culturally deprived, lack communal organizations, and have special difficulties that other nationalities do not have in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bolshakov did not refer to the Brussels meeting which already has been denounced here as an "anti-Soviet provocation," but he said that Zionists were actively trying to carry on "subversive activity" in Communist countries, particularly after all but Romania broke relations with Israel following the 1967 six-day war.

An Israeli writer was quoted to the effect that Israel should seek to become "a splinter in the body of the Communist movement" around which a core would form.

"The first practical test of this theory and policy were the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968," Mr. Bolshakov said. Because several Czechoslovak liberals were of Jewish origin, it has been alleged in Czechoslovakia recently that Mr. Dubcek was being led by Zionist plotters.

Toward Egypt Buildup

The Soviet press and television campaign is similar to one held at this time last year during a three-month anti-Zionist campaign that concluded with a big military buildup in Egypt.

The Soviet press usually makes a distinction between Zionists and Jews, and it is often said that Jews reject Western attempts to "defend" their interests. But the harsh invective leveled against Israel is disturbing to many Jews here who have sympathy with Israel.

A constant theme of the campaign is that Zionism is virtually indistinguishable from Nazism. Zionist leaders are accused of having collaborated with the Nazis during the war and are charged with practicing a racism of their own.

Nazi Theme

Recently, Soviet television showed a 50-minute documentary film largely devoted to Zionism's history. The Nazi-Zionist theme was emphasized. For instance, on several occasions, David Ben Gurion's face was superimposed on that of Hitler's.

Newsreel footage of Israeli forces on parade would be followed immediately by similar footage of Nazi storm troops parading past Hitler. Pictures of inmates of Nazi concentration camps were shown immediately before victims of Israeli air raids on Egypt.

Tonight, on Soviet television, a group of Soviet Jews, most of them well-known for their stout support of the regime's policy toward Jews, attacked allegations that Jews here suffer any discrimination. One said that Jews should not be permitted to emigrate to Israel where they would be used as "cannon fodder" against progressive Arab governments.

The objection comes a few days before a scheduled visit to Egypt of Jordan's King Hussein for policy coordination talks with President Anwar Sadat.



ALL TOGETHER NOW—Thousands of Belgian shopkeepers from all parts of the country assemble at the Brussels stock exchange in a one-day show of strength.

Shops in Belgium Closed for a Day In Tax Protest

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Tens of thousands of shopkeepers marched through Brussels today to show the government their solidarity against a tax plan. Organizers estimated the number of marchers at 100,000.

The demonstration came during a one-day closing of all shops in the country in protest against a law demanding advance tax payments by shopkeepers.

After talks with the government, the clause was withdrawn but the shop shutdown and march were carried out according to plan as a warning to parliament.

The march was a rare display of unity among Walloon and Flemish groups. The parades carried placards saying "We are not the bankers of the state" and "Down with (Premier) Eyskens." Throwing bottles and stones, the demonstrators smashed several shop windows where lights had been left on.

The shut-down establishments, including bars, made Belgium a dry country—with a few exceptions like Zaventem, national airport, where bars and restaurants did booming business.

Police Secure Reggio District, Rioting Continues in 2d Area

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Feb. 18 (Reuters)—Rioting continued in this southern city today as armored troops carried out a major military operation to demolish rebel barricades.

Police fired tear-gas grenades as they advanced in four strong columns into the working class quarter of Santa Caterina on the northern edge of the city.

But at the far end of the town, the Sbarra district remained in the hands of angry demonstrators who rushed from behind barricades to hurl stones and Molotov cocktails at police laying down a barrage of tear gas.

Long gray lines of police bulldozers, jeeps, trucks, buses and water cannons smashed aside barricades in Santa Caterina, and fanned out through the district.

Carriers Requested

The continued violence brought a request from Reggio's police chief for troop carriers to stamp out militant opposition to the choice of Catanzaro as the capital of the Calabria region instead of Reggio.

Seven armored troop carriers, each with a crew of ten men, waited only 100 yards from the troubled city as police columns demolished barricades of burned-out cars, steel girders and stones.

After the barricades fell in Santa Caterina, the carriers wheeled abruptly and rumbled out to a nearby village to rejoin 21 other carriers of the 8th Mechanized Brigade of the Carabinieri, paramilitary police.

After regaining control of Santa Caterina, which had been in rebel hands since Tuesday, police posted riflemen with tear-gas grenades at 20-yard intervals.

Life returned to normal in the city center with the end of a three-day protest and civil mourning over two citizens killed in rioting last year. Shops, offices and banks reopened.

But beyond the center, police still faced their worst problem in the Sbarra quarter, where militant demonstrators manned the barricades for the third successive day, apparently eager to clash with the authorities.

Convoy Halted

Violence flared last night when hundreds of youths threw stones and gasoline bombs at a convoy of seven police cars that were attempting a foray into Sbarra.

The 20 policemen involved drew their pistols before fleeing from the crowd.

One 18-year-old youth, who said he was an anarchist, promised trouble if the police went ahead tomorrow with a plan to mop up the area using the armored garrisons.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies today agreed to give urgent consideration to a proposal for a parliamentary inquiry into the seven months of rioting in Reggio.

Unemployment, Bankruptcies At Record Levels in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

pensioners and those living on small fixed incomes.

Most of the problem, he said, was the result of the dollar policy of the Labor government ousted at the polls last June by the Tories. Then he announced special measures to help high unemployment areas in Scotland and Northern Ireland by offering tax rebates and other inducements to persuade industry to move there.

The government meanwhile, served notice that its credit restrictions will continue by maintaining the Bank of England's lending rate at 7 percent, the second highest in Europe and 1.75 percentage points above the U.S. Federal Reserve's rate.

High interest rates have attracted a flood of foreign speculative money which has pushed the pound sterling close to the \$3.48 ceiling despite massive dollar buying by the Bank of England. The pound was at \$2.4192 near the close of the currency market today, down one point but still only a small fraction of a cent below its official ceiling.

Government figures showed unemployment this month jumped by 40,000 in Britain and Northern Ireland to 761,000. This was the highest level in 31 years with the brief exception of February, 1963, when a particularly severe winter sent the rate to 878,000.

Decline of Job Offers

Even more worrisome for the government was the steady decline in the number of jobs on offer at the unemployment exchanges despite the steady rise in unemployment.

Earlier this week, the government announced that bankruptcies last year numbered 4,907—400 more than 1969 and nearly 2,000 above the annual average over the last ten years.

The announcement was spotlighted by the collapse of Rolls-Royce Ltd., one of the biggest names in British engineering.

Two other government announcements today underscored the administration's continuing economic problems. The central statistical office set the index of industrial production for December at 125.8, based on 1958 as 100. This was 2.2 points higher than November, but almost exactly the same rate as November, 1969, and several points below the level earlier in the year.

And the Department of Employment announced that wage settlements in January were actually rising at a higher rate than the monthly average last year despite the government's strenuous efforts to roll back big wage settlements.

Police Secure Reggio District, Rioting Continues in 2d Area

(Continued from Page 1)

workers paraded through the heart of London in support of their union's decision to combine the strikes indefinitely. They applauded Tom Jackson, head of the Union of Postal Workers, when he emerged from a meeting with top leaders of the Trades Union Congress.

On the other hand, the allies are seen willing to bar any West German "constitutional" or "legislative" activities in the city. This would include a ban on future sessions here of the Bonn parliament and of the electoral college, or Bundesversammlung, which has met in Berlin regularly in the prescribed five-year intervals to elect the West German president.

The ban was also seen to apply to official visits here of the president, although presumably he could go to Berlin as a private visitor.

It was understood that according to the plan Chancellor Willy Brandt would in the future visit Berlin not as head of the government but as leader of the Social Democratic party. This would apply also to other West German politicians. Allied sources said the bulk of the work in the conference had shifted from the full ambassadorial rounds to the middle-level diplomatic experts who meet regularly between the sessions. The four political counselors are expected to convene again some time next week. Sources said their meetings might become more frequent as the negotiations proceeded.

They also stressed the allies' close cooperation with the Bonn government, noting that the same group of allied diplomats involved with the Russians also operates in close liaison with their West German opposite numbers in Bonn. It was the permanent working group of American, British, French and West German diplomats in Bonn that drew up the position paper

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The East and West Germans, although directly affected, are not official participants in the talks, which were called by the Big Four, who, as the conquerors of Germany in World War II, have retained special responsibility for the former capital of the Reich.

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Peace-Talk Delegate Assails Laos Campaign Reds Charge U.S. Menaces China

PARIS, Feb. 18 (AP)—North Vietnam today evoked the possibility of Communist Chinese retaliation for what Hanoi charged is a U.S. invasion of Laos and a threat to invade North Vietnam.

"The People's Republic of China will not stand by idly while its neighbors are attacked by the United States," said Nguyen Thanh Le, spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks.

Earlier, Xuan Huay, head of the delegation, said that the "present large-scale operation" in Laos, the concentration of U.S. troops at the 17th parallel and the increasing number of "wreckage" at North Vietnam "constitute a menace" to North Vietnam and China.

The spokesman, who was expanding on Mr. Thuy's remarks in answer to a newsmen's question, said a "grave menace" to China exists because of common frontiers with Laos and North Vietnam, common rivers and mountains, and that the two countries have Communist regimes and because China signed the 1952 Geneva agreements on Laos.

The statements came at the 103rd session of the deadlocked peace talks, which showed no sign of getting off dead center.

Nixon Assailed

President Nixon said at a press conference yesterday that the Chinese have no reason to interpret the South Vietnamese drive into Laos as a threat to their security.

Both Mr. Thuy and Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the Viet Cong delegation, reacted vehemently to other remarks by Mr. Nixon which they interpreted as meaning an extension of the war and a direct threat to North Vietnam.

They singled out his statement that he will place no limitation on the use of American air power to protect U.S. forces if their safety is threatened. Mr. Nixon excluded the use of nuclear power.

He also said he would not speculate on what South Vietnam might decide concerning a possible incursion into North Vietnam.

Mrs. Binh said: "All this proves that the United States is seriously preparing a new military adventure against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

U.S. Ambassador David K. E. Bruce made a vain attempt to start negotiations going on mutual troop withdrawals from Vietnam. He noted that at last Thursday's session, the North Vietnamese spokes-

man did not deny the presence of Hanoi's troops in Laos.

"Your apparently greater willingness to face up to the facts is noted," Mr. Bruce said. "I see no reason why we cannot now begin immediately to negotiate an agreed timetable for the complete withdrawal . . . of all those troops—both yours and ours."

Speaking with newsmen, Mr. Thuy noted Mr. Bruce's proposal, but said the first step must be U.S. agreement to withdraw troops by June 30, or about "reasonable" date.

Mr. Bruce brought up the issue of prisoners of war, and the North Vietnamese spokesman speaking on the prisoners' behalf said the Nixon administration complies about treatment of prisoners but at the same time sends more soldiers to be wounded and captured.

McGovern Says U.S. Policy In Asia Invites World War II

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Support of South Vietnam by Sen. George J. McGovern, a leading critic of the Vietnam war and the first declared Democratic presidential candidate, accused President Nixon today of virtually inviting "World War II in Asia" through American air strikes.

At a press conference on running for questions about administration policy by which the current incursions and the possibility of an invasion of North Vietnam were similar to U.S. penetrations deep into North Korea 20 years ago.

He said the President "can't be so stupid as to adopt a military decision" and said he appeared to be "dreaming of some sort of . . . military victory in Indochina."

As for the prisoner-of-war issue, McGovern said the President's standing that issue on its head. "The only way to get the prisoner of war out is to adopt a definite date to withdraw U.S. troops," he asserted.

He said the administration "has to bear the responsibility for every American who dies in Indochina from now on." He said the President was running on his pledge to end this war by setting the stage very possibly for World War III in Asia . . . in which losses of American youth would run not in the tens of thousands but to the millions.

Hanoi Troops Take Position On 3 Fronts

(Continued from Page 1)

under a thick umbrella of American warplanes and helicopter gunships. But poor flying weather, plus other losses to North Vietnamese anti-aircraft fire, is likely to punch big holes in that umbrella if the ARVN does continue westward.

President Nixon said yesterday that the South Vietnamese "have already cut" three branches of the Ho Chi Minh Trail running through Szechuan.

When the drive into Laos was first described, the stated objective was to keep traffic on the Ho Chi Minh Trail disrupted until the rainy season starts in May.

Higher Going

The South Vietnamese offensives from the delta into Cambodia also are designed to rip up North Vietnamese supply routes and storage areas. But the going is getting longer.

Field reports coming into Washington indicate the drive of South Vietnamese Gen. Do Cao Tri has bogged down near the Chu Pong rubber plantation in North Vietnam, taking up blocking positions near access roads there.

One diplomatic source said that Gen. Tri suspended operations earlier this week at Chu Pong in a demand for more support from the Americans. President Nixon gave no such gloomy picture, stating that Gen. Tri's drive was going "very well" and was expected to reach the Cambodian border.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, in describing the first allied drives into Cambodia last spring, said he ordered heavy bombing ahead of time to keep casualties as low as possible. He said he realized this would warn the enemy, but added the objective was to destroy supplies—not kill North Vietnamese.

While it is risky to credit Hanoi with any single grand strategy for battlefield as far apart as Szechuan and Chu Pong, the recent deployments in those areas indicate a decision to first fall back and then fight, in the classic tradition of the long Indochina war.

Military sources said the South Vietnamese are up against at least four North Vietnamese infantry regiments in Laos and possibly a fifth, some artillery units and a significant number of service units. They gave no estimate as to the total number of troops. A North Vietnamese infantry regiment is supposed to number between 2,500 and 2,900 men, but they are below strength.

South Vietnamese military headquarters said today, its forces have killed 561 North Vietnamese troops so far in Laos. It also reported that 130 South Vietnamese troops have been killed and 493 wounded. The summary covered the period from Feb. 8 until 6 a.m. today.

Seven North Vietnamese soldiers have been captured. It listed 100 captured weapons such as machine guns and mortars; 742 individual weapons; ten Soviet-made amphibious tanks; 60 Russian-made trucks; 550 houses or huts; 400 bicycles and "large quantities" of ammunition and other equipment.

Marines Confirm Story of Firing on Vietnam AWOLs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—U.S. Marine Corps spokesmen have confirmed the basic details of a newspaper story that a marine patrol opened fire on a group of wanted U.S. servicemen in Vietnam but denied the fugitives surrendered the next morning when cornered.

The newspaper, the Boston Globe, based its story on data from a court-martial of a marine, Pvt. Michael D. Maynard, in September, 1969, at Da Nang.

The spokesman, quoting from the public record of Pvt. Maynard's court-martial, said the patrol radioed Maynard for reinforcements after he refused to give up his weapons and surrender himself. Seeing this, the group of five marines—absent without leave—took their weapons off "safety."

The spokesman said the patrol leader, realizing that there would be a confrontation, released the AWOL marines and instructed his patrol that as soon as the two groups had backed off he would call a halt and attempt to take them into custody.

He did this to avoid a face-to-face gunfight at a distance of only three or four feet, the spokesman said. However, before the patrol leader could yell "Halt," a shot was fired and in the exchange two of the AWOL marines were wounded. At this time, the reinforcements arrived and the AWOL marines surrendered.

Czech Jailed 2 Years For 'Slandering' Nation

VIEENNA, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Vladimir Skutina, a former Czechoslovak television commentator, was sentenced today to two years in prison for "slandering the republic," the Czech news agency CTK reported.

Skutina was found guilty of "criminal offenses" of "agitation, slandering the republic and its representatives, and of preparatory activities of slandering a state of the world socialist system," CTK said.

Thailand had massed a second army along the 1,000-mile frontier with Laos to prevent any influx of Communist troops, and he denied Communist radio charges that Thailand had sent two battalions of troops to Long Cheng.

Other sources reported that as many as 3,000 reinforcements have been moved into the area, bringing the total troops under Gen. Vang Pao's command to about 8,000.

In Bangkok, however, the Thai Vice-Premier, Gen. Phrasa Chrasathien, discounted reports that Thailand had massed a second army along the 1,000-mile frontier with Laos to prevent any influx of Communist troops, and he denied Communist radio charges that Thailand had sent two battalions of troops to Long Cheng.

In Saigon, three more U.S. vehicles were fire-bombed today, the latest in a rash of incidents protecting the Laos incursion. There were no injuries reported.

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WEATHER

	O	F	
ALABAMA	12	55	Overcast
ALASKA	12	43	Showers
ARIZONA	12	55	Very clear
ARKANSAS	12	55	Very clear
CALIFORNIA	12	70	Clear
CANADA	12	55	Clear
CHINA	12	55	Partly clear
COLOMBIA	12	55	Clear
COSTA RICA	12	55	Partly clear
CUBA	12	55	Clear
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	12	55	Clear
DENMARK	12	55	Clear
EGYPT	12	55	Clear
FINLAND	12	55	Clear
FRANCE	12	55	Clear
GERMANY	12	55	Clear
GREECE	12	55	Clear
HUNGARY	12	55	Clear
INDONESIA	12	55	Clear
IRELAND	12	55	Clear
ISRAEL	12	55	Clear
ITALY	12	55	Clear
JAPAN	12	55	Clear
KOREA	12	55	Clear
LAOS	12	55	Clear
LEBANON	12	55	Clear
LITHUANIA	12	55	Clear
LUXEMBOURG	12	55	Clear
MADRID	12	55	Clear
MALAYSIA	12	55	Clear
MEXICO	12	55	Clear
MOROCCO	12	55	Clear
NETHERLANDS	12	55	Clear
NEW ZEALAND	12	55	Clear
NORWAY	12	55	Clear
OMAN	12	55	Clear
PANAMA	12	55	Clear
PARAGUAY	12	55	Clear
PERU	12	55	Clear
PORTUGAL	12	55	Clear
ROMANIA	12	55	Clear
RUSSIA	12	55	Clear
SAUDI ARABIA	12	55	Clear
SPAIN	12	55	Clear
SWEDEN	12	55	Clear
SWITZERLAND	12	55	Clear
TAIWAN	12	55	Clear
THAILAND	12	55	Clear
TURKEY	12	55	Clear
UNITED STATES	12	55	Clear
URUGUAY	12	55	Clear
VENEZUELA	12	55	Clear
YUGOSLAVIA	12	55	Clear

Private-Public Joint System Of Health Care Is Nixon Plan

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—President Nixon proposed today to expand private health insurance to pay most of America's medical bills—and reform the American medical care system in the process.

In a 17-page message to Congress, he rejected a completely nationalized health plan as overcostly and "dangerous" in that it could spread federal control without improving care.

But, declaring that there is "a deepening crisis in medical care," he proposed that starting in July 1972, American business pay most of the cost of comprehensive health insurance for all workers and families.

At a first-year federal cost of between \$3 billion and \$5 billion, he proposed to team this private insurance with powerful federal backing for prepaid health centers—places where patients could get all their care for a flat monthly fee, instead of paying doctors for each service as it occurred.

John G. Veneman, under secretary of health, education and welfare, said it is the administration's aim to make this kind of option available to 90 percent of all patients by 1980.

This could mean a health care reform that many critics of organized medicine have been urging for the last 20 or more years. Just seven million citizens now are enrolled in medical prepayment plans like the West Coast's Kaiser Permanente Foundation centers.

Indiana 'Bans' Agnew From Golf During His Visit

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 18 (UPI).

The Indiana Senate has "banned" Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew from playing golf when he comes here tomorrow for a national conference on revenue sharing.

The resolution, adopted by voice vote, officially welcomed Mr. Agnew to Indianapolis but specified that "during his visit, Spiro Agnew be forbidden to play golf."

The reference was to Mr. Agnew's misfortune last Saturday in hitting three spectators with two drives off the first tee at the Bob Hope Desert Classic, in Palm Springs, Calif.

But Mr. Agnew's problem may not be hopeless. In New York, professional golfer Shirley Englehorn offered to come to Mr. Agnew's rescue. "I'd be very happy to give Vice-President Agnew lessons," Miss Englehorn said. "I think someone's got to help him."

Nixon Turns To Congress In Rail Snarl

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI).

President Nixon urged Congress yesterday to grant him emergency powers to head off a national rail strike after March 1, either by imposing a contract settlement or by allowing a limited strike or lockout.

Legislation enacted by Congress 10 years ago until March 1, since the legislation was passed, three of the four unions that had threatened to strike have reached agreement with management. But the United Transportation Union, representing 900,000 brakemen, firemen and other workers, still has not signed.

In a report to Congress, Mr. Nixon said he was submitting legislation that would allow him to choose between two alternative methods of preventing a nationwide walkout.

The first alternative, he said, would allow him to impose recommendations made last November by a presidential emergency board, calling for wage increases totaling 27 percent over the next two years and modification of some work rules.

The second alternative would allow a limited strike or lockout after March 1 so long as such action does not endanger the health or safety of the nation. Under this plan, an emergency dispute panel would be set up to determine whether a proposed limited strike or lockout would jeopardize national health and safety.

Mr. Nixon proposed that the emergency dispute panel be empowered to allow a total shutdown of some but not all railroads, provided alternative transportation services exist.

The President said he also was proposing suspension of employment benefits for striking railroad employees in the event of a limited strike, "thus moving toward an equalization of the economic pressures of such a strike."

He specifically ruled out a third possible alternative: a partial shutdown of all railroads. Mr. Nixon said this would require a complex and costly administrative structure and would place a disproportionate economic burden on the carriers.

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Instead of a national system of health payments financed by federal taxes—like that being proposed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., with labor backing—Mr. Nixon offered a many-sided "National Health Partnership" to include expanded medical training as well as care.

Under his program for employer-financed health care:

● All employers involved in interstate commerce—which means virtually all employers—would have to offer a minimum level of health coverage with employers at first paying 65 percent, then, starting in 1976, 75 percent of the cost. Employees would pay the rest, but Mr. Veneman, in a press briefing, saw the employee contribution "as a floor above which labor can negotiate—the first thing they'll say is, 'pick up the 25 percent'."

● The minimum plan which employers could buy would provide both hospital and doctors' office services, unlike most present plans, which emphasize expensive hospital service. Maternal and well-baby care would be included, but not chronic psychiatric or nursing home care.

● There would be no limit on days in the hospital, but each person covered (up to three in the family) must pay a first \$100 a year, plus two days' hospital room and board. Then each patient must pay 25 percent of the next \$5,000.

● The government would buy health insurance for the unemployed and poor, with contributions only from those earning more than \$3,000. Medicaid for the poor, a headache since its start, would be largely abolished.

● Medicare for those over 65 would continue almost unchanged, with the extra charge for doctor-bill coverage (now \$5.30 a month) abolished. But the elderly would have to pay out more money themselves when they go to the hospital.

● Anyone under 65 not otherwise covered—the self-employed and those outside the labor force, for example—would be able to buy insurance at group rates from a new state pool of private insurers.

The government, in legislation due in mid-May would take over regulation of health insurance from the states, to give it control of standards and rates.

The basic employer-employee health plan would cost the government nothing in direct payments, but it would lose an estimated \$1.5 billion in business taxes as a result of increased deductibles.

Paying for health coverage for the poor, covering doctor bills for the aged and a variety of measures to spur medical education and encourage group practice by doctors would cost the government \$3 billion in the plan's first full year.

The direct payments to patients, the President emphasized, will be only part of what he called "a comprehensive health policy" to retain the best of American medicine while reforming the bad.

He would establish family health centers in scarcity areas, start a national health service corps to recruit medical personnel for these areas and subsidize medical education, with emphasis on "physician's assistants" to relieve busy doctors of duties.

A new private but federally-encouraged health education foundation would try to teach better health habits. Federal research would aim at prevention of costly diseases like cancer, sickle cell anemia and alcoholism, as well as accidents.

House Unit Votes \$35 Billion Raise In Debt Ceiling

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—The House Ways and Means Committee approved a \$35 billion increase in the national debt ceiling today—\$5 billion less than the administration asked, but still the biggest single increase since World War II.

The ceiling on the amount of outstanding borrowings will go from \$395 billion to \$430 billion if Congress approves the committee recommendation.

The committee also voted to make an exception in a 53-year-old law to permit the Treasury to sell up to \$10 billion in long-term bonds at market interest rates without regard to the statutory limit of 4 1/4 percent. The administration had asked for outright repeal of the limit.

The figure chosen for the new debt limit assures, committee members said, that the Treasury will have to come back to Congress within a year for another raise.

Libya Oil Parley Off to Next Week

TRIPOLI, Libya, Feb. 18 (AP).

An oil strategy parley involving Libya, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Algeria has been re-scheduled for Monday, the Libyan radio announced today.

The talks originally had been set for this week. Wednesday night Libyan radio said they had been postponed "indefinitely."

The four Arab nations hope to develop a unified stand for coming negotiations with Western oil companies over taxes and royalties.

epilepsy, and agreed with the doctor that his therapy helped them. But one was a minor, so the charge of unethical practice was not withdrawn.

The court, composed of three professional and two lay judges, suspended the sentence but did not, as the prosecution asked, bar Dr. Schuetz from further practice. In a judgment certain to go down in both medical and legal history, the court said he could continue his "therapy," but only in the presence of a medical assistant to make sure it was all above board.

The court accepted the doctor's defense that his having intercourse with his patients



The Black Panthers' Huey Newton in his \$700-a-month gilded cage in Oakland, Calif.

Panthers Keep Co-Founder in 'Prison'

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 18 (AP).

The \$700-a-month-penthouse apartment where Black Panther co-founder Huey P. Newton stays when he is not on speaking trips is "like a prison," he says.

Newton, the Panthers' defense minister who turned 39 Wednesday, says the apartment on

the 25th floor of a building overlooking Lake Merritt was not his choice of quarters and is purely a security precaution. "I feel like a prisoner," he said. "I can't walk down the street like I used to; when I go, there's a force that goes with me."

He said that when he got out of jail last year the Black

Panther central committee, of which he is a member, voted that he should stay in a place less accessible to the police. "If the police did storm in here, they'd have a lot of explaining to do to the other tenants," said Newton. His is one of only two apartments on the top floor, and the other is at the opposite end of the building.

Senate Move to Cut Debate Over Filibuster Falls Short

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Senate reformers fell nine votes short today in their first attempt to cut off a month-long debate and force a vote on easing the filibuster rule.

With a two-thirds vote needed to end the Southern talkathon that has blocked the vote on a proposed Senate rules change, reformers could muster a majority of only 48 to 57. A total of 57 votes would have been needed to meet the required two-thirds majority.

A second vote will come next Tuesday. Sponsors on filibuster reform said they would file a new closure petition tomorrow.

Reformers said a number of senators have pledged to back them on the second move on grounds that debate would have lasted long enough by then.

Closure Unlikely

However, unless they win a substantial number of switches, it does not appear they will get the necessary two-thirds next Tuesday either. Of the 15 senators absent or paired today, ten are considered pledged to the filibuster reform move: one—Sen. Earl E. Muntz, R. S.D.—probably will still be too ill to vote next week, and four are considered defenders of the present filibuster rule.

If all of today's absentees and Sen. Muntz vote next Tuesday, that will switch the count to only 58-41, still eight votes short of two-thirds.

Under the existing filibuster rule, two-thirds of senators present and voting are needed to cut off a filibuster on any issue, including a rules change. A bipartisan coalition led by Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, and James B. Pearson, R. Kan., is proposing to change the requirement to three-fifths of those present and voting.

The move is supported by majority leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., and minority leader Hugh Scott, R. Pa., and has received indications of support by President Nixon. Once the rules change is voted on, only a majority would be needed to install the three-fifths figure.

However, Southerners and some Republicans have been filibustering to prevent a final vote, and under the existing rule it takes two-thirds to break this filibuster.

In today's vote, about half the Republicans teamed with the Southern Democrats against the debate-limiting closure motion. Northern Democrats and the other Republicans voted for closure.

U.S. May Expand Passport Plan to All Post Offices

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—The State Department has announced that it plans to expand on a nationwide basis this year the practice, tried out in three states, of accepting passport applications at post offices.

In the test program, residents of Detroit, Houston and eight cities in Connecticut have been able to apply for passports at post offices. Postal authorities verify birth, marriages and other data, collect the fees and forward the applications to the appropriate passport office.

"The results of the pilot project have, on the whole, been extremely encouraging," said Barbara M. Watson, administrator of the department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

"It now seems likely that the use of post offices to accept passport applications will be expanded nationwide to some 500 cities by the end of 1971 and ultimately to some 4,000 first-class post offices."

She also said passport issuance had increased 20 percent last year, in contrast to the usual 10 to 13 percent annual increase. And, she said, departures of U.S. citizens for foreign destinations were 27 percent greater than in 1969.

Witness Required

The idea of having a third person, an assistant, present during such therapy was to assure that neither the doctor nor his patient got any pleasure from future therapy.

The decision, read by District Court Judge Paul Mueller, said that Dr. Schuetz was "obsessed with the idea of healing his patients."

SST Foes Gain In U.S. House, Survey Shows

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).

The House may be on the verge of halting government money for development of a supersonic transport after a decade of support for the proposed 1,800-mile-an-hour jetliner.

An Associated Press count shows that 202 House members oppose the SST, 188 are for it and 29 are undecided with 14 unreachable or refusing to say where they stand.

That's too close for predictions but, if opponents can hold the 202 "no" votes, they need to win over only 16 of the undecided for a 218 House majority to halt federal money for the SST.

The Senate voted 52-41 last year to scrap a program but the House held firm and kept it alive. The new House lineup is a sharp shift from just two years ago when the vote for new SST money was 126 to 64.

Contingency Plan

The cutoff of federal money could kill the program and pull America out of the supersonic-jet competition. But the Nixon administration says that it has alternative contingency financing plans for consideration if Congress takes that step.

The count showed that House opposition to development of the 288-passenger SST was based mainly on grounds of airport noise, the environmental question, distaste for government financing of a private plane and contentions that the money should go instead to social programs.

"The only thing the SST will do is get us from Harlem to Watts in two hours instead of five," said Rep. Robert F. Drinan, D. Mass., the first Roman Catholic priest to be a voting member of the House.

But several opponents and many of the undecided congressmen say that they would vote for the plane if they had hard evidence that it would not be a pollution problem. A special administration study group is expected to try to supply such evidence before the vote next month.

Continued federal money for the plane hangs on the uncommitted congressmen and most of those interviewed indicated that they could go either way.

Nixon Pledge Cited

SEATTLE, Feb. 18 (AP).—Washington's Gov. Dan Evans says that President Nixon has assured him that funding for the Boeing SST will be won in Congress this year.

"We're going to win this SST battle," Gov. Evans quoted Mr. Nixon as telling him during a meeting in Washington, D.C.

2 Cosmos Launched

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched today two Cosmos satellites, Nos. 395 and 396 in the top-secret program. The launching of two Cosmos satellites in one day is not unusual in the Soviet space program. The last time it happened was Dec. 2.

Baltimore Jail Riot

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18 (Reuters).—About 100 prisoners ran riot in Baltimore city jail today after a fight between a guard and a Black Panther party member convicted of killing a city policeman. Two guards and several convicts were injured. Guards used tear gas to end the melee.

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Morton Fires No. 2 Man in Interior Dept.

Change Is Seventh Since Hickel Left

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Fred J. Russell, under secretary of Interior, submitted his resignation to President Nixon yesterday, but Interior sources said the California millionaire was fired by Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton.

Mr. Russell's discharge was the seventh high-level change at Interior since last November, when Mr. Nixon fired Walter J. Hickel after suffering a "loss of confidence" in the former Alaska governor.

White House officials confirmed last night that Mr. Russell had tendered his resignation, but they said it was done in an amicable meeting with Mr. Morton and White House officials, in which Mr. Russell recognized that the new Interior secretary should have an opportunity to name his own No. 2 man.

Party Contributor

It was also learned that Mr. Russell, a major Republican party contributor, will be offered another high administration post when he leaves the Interior Department.

Mr. Russell agreed with the White House version of how his resignation occurred. "It doesn't represent any problem between Secretary Morton and me. I like him, and I think he likes me."

Commenting on allegations that had been too cozy with industry, Mr. Russell said this was completely fostered mainly by newspaper stories.

Interior sources said that Mr. Morton called for the resignation of Mr. Russell, who had served as acting Interior secretary between the Hickel firing and Mr. Morton's confirmation earlier this year.

Mr. Russell could not actually fire Mr. Russell because he is a presidential appointee. He was appointed under secretary last April after serving as deputy director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness at the beginning of the Nixon administration.

Interior sources said Mr. Russell's departure was a culmination of the California's increasingly "crony business stance" that intensified during the period he served as acting Interior secretary.

On the Coal Mine Safety Act of 1969, particularly, sources said, Mr. Russell intervened to the point that he was drawing fire from Congress. Rep. Ken Hechler, D. W. Va., sent a telegram to President Nixon urging Mr. Russell's dismissal for stacking the Coal Safety Advisory Committee with Republican officials with no experience in the field.

Soviet Shrimper Held in Alaska for \$50,000 Judgment

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 18 (AP).—A Russian fishing boat seized a week ago within the U.S. 12-mile limit will be held in port until the Soviet Embassy in Washington pays \$50,000, U.S. Attorney Doug Baily said yesterday.

Alexey Mikhailov, skipper of the 190-foot shrimp trawler, pleaded no contest Tuesday to a charge of illegal fishing and was fined \$20,000.

Mr. Baily said a U.S. District Court civil suit seeking forfeiture of the vessel was settled tentatively for \$30,000 yesterday.

Capt. Mikhailov returned to his ship, which is being held in Kodiak until the fine and settlement are paid. Mr. Baily said the Russian fishing fleet did not have the \$50,000 in U.S. currency and was not able to file a bank draft with the court clerk.

(Reuters reported that in Washington Rep. Edward Garmatz, D. Md., chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, said the Coast Guard reported a fleet of 380 Soviet vessels fishing off the Alaskan coast.)

Koreans Replace GIs Along DMZ

SEOUL, Feb. 18 (AP).—South Korean troops have begun replacing U.S. Army units along the Demilitarized Zone dividing North and South Korea, military sources reported today.

Part of a front-line responsibility is part of a redeployment program connected with U.S. plans to reduce from 62,000 to 42,000 before July 1 the number of U.S. servicemen assigned to South Korea.

Earlier this month, President Chung Hae Park said South Korean troops would eventually stand guard along the entire 151-mile length of the DMZ.

Baltimore Jail Riot

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18 (Reuters).—About 100 prisoners ran riot in Baltimore city jail today after a fight between a guard and a Black Panther party member convicted of killing a city policeman. Two guards and several convicts were injured. Guards used tear gas to end the melee.

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Psychiatrist Testifies Calley Had No 'Specific Intent' to Kill

FORT BENNING, Ga., Feb. 18 (UPI).

A psychiatrist insisted today that Lt. William L. Calley Jr. had no "specific intent" to kill at My Lai, even though he gave two separate orders for a group of women, children and old men to be slaughtered.

Dr. David Crane, a defense witness at the Calley court-martial, said on cross-examination, however, that "he intended the people to die—just as if he had pulled the trigger."

Lt. Calley, 27, is charged with the premeditated murder of 108 Vietnamese civilians during an American infantry sweep of a hamlet nearly three years ago.

Defense attorneys admitted for the first time yesterday that Lt. Calley participated in a slaughter at My Lai, but said he didn't feel he was "killing humans."

"Lt. Calley will testify that he believed he was following orders to kill every living thing in the village," Richard Kay, one of the defense attorneys, said.

Dr. Crane was one of two defense psychiatrists called today to show that Lt. Calley was "psyched up" during the search-and-destroy mission that he was unable to premeditate murder.

Defining Terms

Dr. Crane had testified yesterday that Lt. Calley had the mental capacity to "form a specific intent to kill."

Dr. Crane's definition of "specific intent," he said, involved "understanding, use of judgment and thinking through the consequences."

Dr. Crane testified that Lt. Calley could have had no such intent "because of impairment of judgment" due to battle stress and his adolescent school record of failure and a tendency to blind obedience to orders.

Referring to previous prosecution testimony, Capt. Aubrey M. Daniel 3d, the chief prosecutor, today posed a hypothetical question: "Doctor, assume that Lt. Calley told Paul Meadlo (a soldier in the lieutenant's platoon) with a group of civilians to 'take care of these people' and then departed for a few minutes and returned and said, 'Why haven't you wasted 'em yet?'"

"And Meadlo said, 'I didn't know you wanted me to,' and Calley said, 'I want them dead,'" Dr. Crane replied. "He did not have the ability to form specific intent. He could generally intend those people to be killed. He intended the people to die."

"It was just as if he pulled the trigger. When he gave the order, that was tantamount to pulling the trigger because there would be no question in his mind but that the order would be carried out."

Lt. Calley's defense has been that he was merely following the orders of his commanding officer, Capt. Ernest L. Medina, but the prosecution has taken the stand that if Capt. Medina issued an order to kill civilians, Lt. Calley should have recognized such an order as illegal.

U.S. Officer Cites 2 Generals For War Crimes in Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—A West Point graduate who refuses to serve in Southeast Asia has charged that his commanding general conspired to commit war crimes in South Vietnam.

First Lt. Louis P. Font filed the charge at Fort Meade, Md., against Lt. Gen. Jonathan O. Seaman, First Army commander.

He also accused Gen. Seaman and Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, a former West Point superintendent serving as Gen. Seaman's executive officer, of being derelict in their duties in the war zone.

Lt. Font, a critic of the war, took advantage of the Uniform Code of Military Justice which allows any U.S. serviceman to bring charges against any other for alleged violations of the code.

Lt. Font's action is part of a campaign spearheaded by the National Citizens Commission of Inquiry, which investigates and publicizes alleged atrocities by U.S. servicemen in Vietnam.

Lt. Font's basis for charging Gen. Seaman and Gen. Koster is contained in statements given the commission by Vietnam veterans last year and from other literature.

Lt. Font says that Gen. Seaman directed the planning and execution of Operations Cedar Falls and Junction City in Vietnam in 1967. It is Lt. Font's contention that Gen. Seaman and his subordinates, in planning the operations, listed several villages in which "all signs of life within them were to be destroyed."

He said that plans called for the destruction of crops, the burning of houses, confiscation of food supplies, slaughter of livestock and the torture of Viet Cong suspects.

In addition, Lt. Font charged Gen. Seaman and Gen. Koster with U.S. Royalty Oil Corp.

For Birds, Not Oil

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—In a move to protect the nesting area of the California condor, the Interior Department announced that it has rejected the granting of oil and gas drilling rights in the Los Padres National Forest to the U.S. Royalty Oil Corp.

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Canadian Club

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Delphic Words in Washington

The "other side" at the Paris talks has chosen to interpret President Nixon's comments on the Vietnamese war Wednesday as evidence of intent to invade the North—and thus threaten Red China. What Mr. Nixon actually did was to refuse to speculate on what South Vietnam may do with regard to a possible incursion into North Vietnam in order to defend their national security, "while making it plain that no U.S. ground forces would be used outside South Vietnam and that any South Vietnamese action which required American co-operation—including air support—would have to have American approval.

This is a good deal less than a threat. But Hanoi has a bad conscience about its own use of "neutral" territory in Cambodia and Laos and, moreover, is fully aware that it was the danger of a repetition of the Korean experience, when China came to North Korea's aid as UN troops pushed to the Yalu, that has been the most important factor in safeguarding its own territory against ground attack.

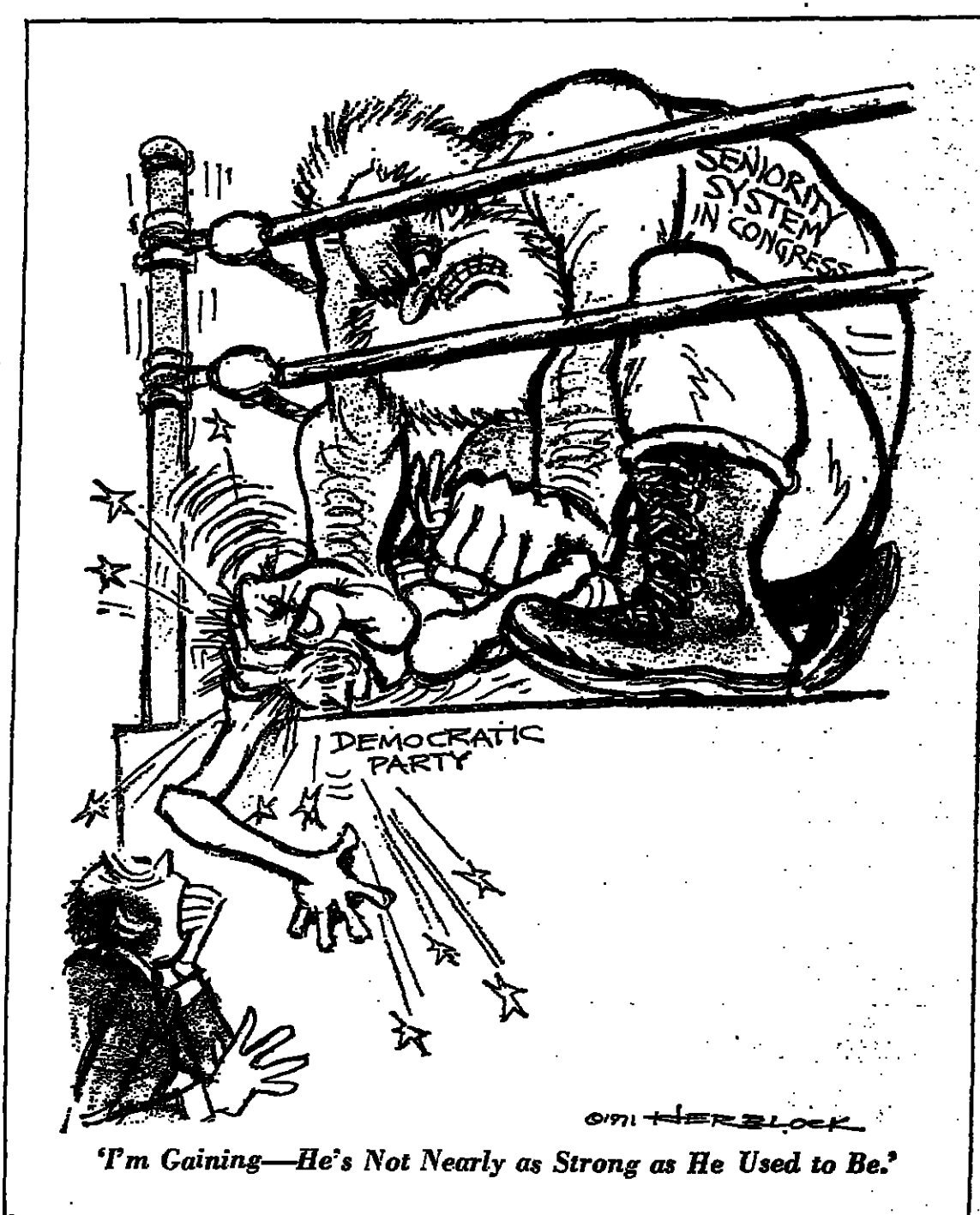
There is no reason to believe that this factor has altered. The United States has made it abundantly plain that it does not wish to overthrow the Hanoi government or deprive it of any of its land. It has, with full appreciation of geo-political realities, recognized North Vietnam as a buffer between Red China and the political systems of Southeast Asia, and nothing Mr. Nixon said, or America has done, affects that basic position.

However, it is equally true that nothing

Mr. Nixon said to the newsmen puts North Vietnam in a different category from Laos or Cambodia. One could say, after reading his remarks, that if there should be a threatening buildup north of the Demilitarized Zone—the equivalent of that, say, in the sanctuaries of Cambodia or along the Ho Chi Minh Trail—the response might be similar: a South Vietnamese push under American air cover and with American logistics to the border.

It is more than probable that this is what the President intended: to make it clear that any North Vietnamese move anywhere which threatened the American withdrawal—that is to say, any threat to the military stability of South Vietnam until the withdrawal was completed—would be responded to by South Vietnamese troops and American air power.

Such a stand is neither illogical nor inconsistent with the administration policy. But it does present risks. Just as the attacks in Cambodia pushed the other side's main thrust elsewhere, so the Laotian venture could bring a North Vietnamese concentration away from the Ho Chi Minh Trail into the area of the Demilitarized Zone. And that might produce active Chinese intervention to guard against a response from the South. This would wreck "Vietnamization," withdrawal and all the rest. In strategic terms, for the short pull, the risk may prove a justifiable one but, in light of the American domestic situation, is dangerous, and the Washington oracle might be well advised to clarify his delphic utterances.



'I'm Gaining—He's Not Nearly as Strong as He Used to Be.'

Somersault in Warsaw

The past two months have seen many surprises in Poland. None of them can compare, however, to the policy somersault represented by the decision to roll back the price increases that brought rioting, the death of workers at the hands of police and the replacement of Wladyslaw Gomulka by Edward Gierek.

This startling development represents a major victory of the Polish working class. Like the concessions won earlier—the ouster of Gomulka and his associates, the increase in wages for the most poorly paid workers, the cancellation of a complicated and deeply resented bonus-incentive system—the present gain has been won by militancy. Premier Jaroszewicz announced the price rollback on his return from Lodz, where he had pleaded with thousands of textile workers to end a strike protesting against their intolerable conditions. But the concession now made is so fundamental that it is hard to believe

that only the Lodz strike could have produced it. More likely Warsaw feared that it was faced by a rapidly deteriorating situation threatening a workers' revolution in the form of a general strike.

The key, as was evident from the beginning, was the Soviet Union. The fact that Moscow stepped in at this late date and picked up the bill suggests that the Kremlin finally became convinced that the very stability of its Eastern European empire was at stake.

Will this latest concession finally end the unrest in Poland, or will it—like earlier Gierek retreats—simply encourage a clamor for still more gains? The official Polish news agency is already warning that the limits have been reached and that no further pay increases or other economic gains are possible. But Polish workers know that the same point was being made right up to the moment of the price rollback.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

How New a Look on the Left?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Gen. de Gaulle used to say France had only two real political parties: his own and the Communists. The present Communist boss, Georges Marchais, doesn't agree and assigns importance to parties on the non-Communist Left which his own movement would now like to join in coalition, thereby seeking power through a ballot-box revolution.

Marchais doesn't seem himself in by far wearing other means. What he does is that since Stalin's death, when Maurice Thorez abandoned Stalinist theory and determined to work by legal means, French Communism has endorsed this as one avenue to success.

He insists this does not imply abandoning "the mass revolutionary struggle." We don't reject the parliamentary road to power. We will use any means, any opportunity. But if the bourgeoisie wants violence, we will respond accordingly.

cal parties in France and artistic liberty, cultural diversity and free research. Yet he won't be drawn into criticism of Soviet restrictions on intellectuals, merely smiling and saying: "Our policy is different." He adds: "We are for solidarity and friendship with all parties—even with the Chinese, despite ideological differences."

Marchais derives political solace from a poll by the French Public Opinion Institute concluding that 60 percent of France's voters are ready to accept Communist ministers as participants in a French government—compared with 38 percent seven years ago. Marchais believes anti-Communist shibboleths have declining effect on voters and that since France no longer follows "an anti-Soviet cold war policy, people are coming to rea-

lize that Moscow truly seeks peace."

These factors, he argues, are enormously helpful to the French party in a psychological sense. However, it is not a question of embourgeoisement of Communism's political image. Marchais contends things are going his way because France is increasingly discontented and succumbing to a growing wave of strikes.

Nevertheless, the Communist party is nowhere near the crest of a new wave. There is too much skepticism on the non-Communist Left at this moment to encourage a serious coalition against the Center-Right of neo-Gaullist and while Marchais is right in saying electoral law disfavors his party, there is no imminent prospect of replacing it.

Belgium's Language War 'Miracle'

By Don Cook

BRUSSELS—Sometimes a nation's most emotional and momentous political issues are ultimately solved in an anticlimactic way when nobody seems to be paying much attention—and so it has been with the Belgian language problem.

Suddenly this long, bitter communal feud between Belgium's French-speaking Walloon population and the Flemish-speaking Flemings, which has kept the country on the brink of chaos for nearly a quarter of a century, is on its way to being resolved. Most of the credit goes to the patience, perseverance and cautious political skill of Guy Spieskens, the country's premier since June, 1968.

He is bringing off a miracle which thinking Belgians have longed for but didn't believe was possible. Now that the miracle has begun to unfold, the politicians and commentators are like men walking on eggs hoping that nothing will break.

The miracle began just before parliament went into recess for Christmas. While everybody was out shopping and thinking of the joyous season of goodwill toward men, Spieskens's government almost surreptitiously squeezed the first piece of constitutional reform legislation through the chamber of representatives by the required three-quarters majority with exactly two votes to spare. It was a bill which would limit French-speaking Brussels, surrounded by a Flemish-speaking hinterland, to 19 downtown boroughs or districts.

It was a victory for the Flemings and a defeat for the Walloons, who wanted to include at least another six suburban townships in greater Brussels as well. But once this key vote was taken on an issue which has been fiercely debated and fought over for more than a decade, reform was finally under way.

Nearly 18 months ago, Spieskens's government produced its constitutional reform plans to solve the language problem by dividing Belgium into three parts: Walloon, Flemish and separate status for Brussels itself—under one national government and legislature but with all kinds of built-in communal safeguards and strong semi-autonomous communal "home rule."

Brussels Issue

Until just before Christmas, however, everything has floundered on the issue of how big greater Brussels was going to be. The Walloons, who are now in the minority in Belgium, fought with the des-

per of a "Flemish noose" around Brussels. And the Flemings were just as aroused to halt the spread of French culture and language outward from Brussels into sacred Flemish territory.

In this situation the country had staggered from one outbreak of trouble to the next during 1969 and 1970, with everybody predicting that it would only be a matter of time after the municipal elections of October, 1970, before the Spieskens government would fall and a total political breakdown, if not civil war, would ensue.

It was a defeat for the Belgian Liberal party in the October municipal elections which, to the total surprise of everybody, produced the narrow victory for Spieskens in the chamber of representatives just before Christmas and got the reform process going at last.

The Liberals, with 23 parliamentary seats, had been holding out against Spieskens's plan, hoping to pick up electoral strength along the way. But in October they lost ground to new extremist political groups in both Flemish and Walloon territory—and after that they suddenly decided that they could not face a national election without the danger of being wiped out. They decided to give their votes to Spieskens and keep the present coalition going.

School Question
So it was that the Christmas Eve miracle began and has kept going step by step as each part of the constitutional reform package has been brought forward. Spieskens, as a sample of political skill, immediately came forward with a measure to assuage the wounded feelings of the Walloons when the "collar around Brussels" was voted into place.

He brought in a bill to eliminate school language inspectors within Brussels, thus leaving it up to parents to decide without interference from inspectors whether their children are to go to French-

On Capitol Hill The Altered Landscape

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—Every so often, you can feel a great change coming in the basic political landscape of this peculiar city. When such a change occurs, it imperceptibly but radically alters every relationship in government; so it is always mighty important.

It is now quite certain, moreover, that Washington's whole political landscape will be altered by the new Democratic leadership of the House. The speaker, Carl Albert, the majority leader, Hale Boggs, and their chief mentor, the formidable chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Wilbur Mills, form a team the like of which this city has not seen in many years.

To begin with, the importance of Carl Albert's accession to the speakership is being vastly underestimated. He sits to a strong speaker on the model of the great Sam Rayburn. He further aims to leave a stronger legislative impress than Rayburn ever did, after the New Deal years. And under the new rules, the speaker of the House has got back rather more than half the power that was taken away long ago, during the liberal revolt against Speaker Cannon.

To go on with, the speaker and Representatives Boggs and Mills really do constitute a team, in the true sense; and this is another major novelty of high importance. This does not mean, of course, that Speaker Albert does not have close and warm relationships with the other key committee chairmen, like the able head of the Appropriations Committee, George Mahon.

But the fact remains that between Albert and Mills there is the same special relationship that used to exist in the Senate, between Lyndon Johnson as majority leader and the sage of Georgia, the late Senator Richard Russell. Indeed, Albert has told Mills that this is the way he wants it, citing the historic Johnson-Russell partnership.

As to Boggs, the majority leader's election to his new post was actually clinched when Wilbur Mills came out for him in the most forceful possible manner. And in the person of Hale Boggs, Speaker Albert further acquired a partner whose total cooperation he can rely upon to carry the day. One has to go back to the extraordinary era of Lyndon Johnson's

Senate leadership to find any real parallel for the authority that the new team in the House can be expected to exert. They have been exerting it already, although no one has paid much notice to date. Because of the rising challenge to the seniority system, the matter of committee assignments could have provoked an unruly row this year, among the Senate Democrats. The team decided against any disruptive changes. They decided in favor of the new rules recommended by Rep. Julia B. Hansen. And they concluded that a kind of quiet example had to be made of the particularly outrageous House committee on the District of Columbia.

All this was very quietly, coolly done. And the very fact that it was done in this manner firmly but with a minimum of fuss, has made the House as a whole, and the House Democrats in particular, feel that there are now strong hands on the reins.

Strong hands on reins are not very important, to be sure, unless the reins give guidance in important directions. But this, too, is obviously going to happen. Speaker Albert and his majority leader have jointly decided, for instance, that the United States cannot afford to have a Navy vastly less strong and modern than the Soviet Navy—which is where we are now headed.

So the Democratic senators who would like to scrap our national defense are due for a really titanic battle with the House. And it is quite likely that when the dust settles, President Nixon will find he has about \$1 billion more of naval appropriations than he asked for in the defense budget.

Yet this is a mere fleabite compared to the vast overhaul of federal social programs, and particularly of Medicaid and the numerous welfare systems, that is obviously in the wind. Here Chairman Mills will carry the ball. If Mills succeeds, the President's revenue-sharing will be swallowed up in the overhaul, which will be strongly backed by the speaker and majority leader.

If the overhaul is made as planned, moreover, it will be the first really major piece of legislation to originate exclusively in Congress since the Taft-Hartley Act. So you can see that the change in the political landscape will be great indeed.

Letters

War Aims

As a longtime soldier and sailor, I am much against wars as I have found them costly, uncomfortable and thoroughly dangerous to life and limb.

How good, therefore, to hear the clear voice of reason when Anthony Lewis (ET, Feb. 18) attacks the folly of war and the useless

slaughter. How much better it would have been if, at Stalingrad, for example, the Soviets, instead of dying in tens of thousands, had behaved as the Czechs did recently when faced with the battle of the Bulge. With Russia to digest, the Germans might have given us peace in our time—and perhaps not—but it would have been worth trying.

My only criticism of Mr. Lewis's fine article is that, in my modest experience, wars are fought not only for gaining territory and for ideas bearing no rational connection with the cost in blood (as he says) but also for the basic aim of saving one's skin and that of one's family in a sort of hopeful self-defense.

Mr. Lewis rightly raises the important question: "Should we defend ourselves if the cost is high?" The Czechs, for example, didn't. The Poles did, and the Russians did.

I spent many years of my young life disarming with violence the Japanese from conquering Southeast Asia. Only now that this period has gone into history do I see, with Mr. Lewis, that the bloodshed had no rational bearing on the ideas and vice versa. Why, I ask myself, did we prevent the Japanese from conquering India and Ceylon and what is now Pakistan? After all, they already had taken Indochina, Malaya and Burma with no bloodshed almost. If, instead, we had done nothing, the Japanese would have remained in Saigon and Hanoi and the whole problem of the Vietnam war would never have arisen, or if it had it would have been the Japanese's baby and not that of the Americans.

The issue is, I find, perplexing and can only be brought to some reasonable conclusion by an evaluation of the intentions of the enemy.

PHILIP DALLAS.

Rome.

Food for Thought

According to a report from the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md., the latest gastronomic invention is an old newspaper mixed with molasses, soybean meal, minerals and vitamins—a real treat for "cows and other animals." (Feb. 15, page 5, column 6).

Apparently, the paper contains a fibrous substance that the cow can transform into carbohydrates—but the question is: Will the cow be able to digest the news? (O.R.) ANDREW DELCOURT, Paris.

International Opinion

Tehran Oil Accord

Well, it is done: the dollar has not only been devalued but is now fluctuating. A new standard was born: oil the oil-standard... Since the depreciation of the dollar has been acknowledged by the establishment of an escalator clause for oil, it is reasonable to continue to negotiate gold, officially, at the fixed quotation of \$35 an ounce? Is it not a glaring weakness that the system bases the whole international monetary order on a currency daily eroded by inflation? May the Tehran accords, and those which, we hope, will follow them in the Mediterranean, have as a consequence the reconsideration of a monetary system whose noxiousness President Pompidou rightly recalled recently...

—From La Nation (Paris).

Egyptian Peace Proposal

An excellent follower of Soviet diplomacy, Sadat is currently profuse in cheap promises. He agrees to answer Mr. Jarring's questionnaire favorably. He asserts that the Suez Canal and the Tiran Straits will be accessible to Israeli ships. He even contemplates a treaty with the Jewish state. He apparently is making a lot of concessions but, after all, they cost him nothing. On the other hand, he demands in exchange all the securities in Israeli hands: the occupied territories. But, if they complied, the Israelis would find themselves as dramatically vulnerable as on the eve of the six-day war...

In their eagerness to be relieved of Middle East tension, the big powers have a tendency to forget some embarrassing memories, such as the illusory guarantees offered by the UN to the Jewish state not so long ago. Can it be held against the Israelis to find themselves as dramatically vulnerable that not forgetting the dreadful mechanism that

started three wars, when they had to fight for the right to survive? And can one blame them for stubbornly wanting to find the bases for a lasting peace?

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

Cooling Poland's Fire

Despite his opponents' warnings against further concessions, Poland's new leader Gierek has demonstrated astounding far-sightedness in rescinding the drastic food price increases. This move could bring him, and the new head of government, Jaroszewicz, broad popular support, particularly among the workers. Moscow seems to have supported Gierek's moderate position, though hardly out of great sympathy for him or his policies. (There have been indications that the Kremlin does not agree with everything Gierek advocates or has promised his people. But the Soviet rulers, in favoring Gierek's line over that of General Mossor's "hawks," were apparently interested in cooling the Polish flame with material concessions before it spread dangerously elsewhere.)

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

British Defense Budget

It is refreshing, for a change, not to be told that the Russians have no real intention of ever using the vast forces they are starving themselves to maintain. It is right that, although Britain gets criticism rather than encouragement from most of her allies for maintaining some worldwide capability, she is maintaining an east of Suez presence and even increasing her modest Indian Ocean squadron.

Most important of all is the effort to restore the damage done under Labor to the nation's sense of a patriotic responsibility for its defense.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 19, 1896

MADRID.—A great sensation has been caused here by an outrage, attributed to Anarchists or Republicans, at the Royal Palace. Shortly after nine o'clock terrific explosions occurred in the gardens and close to the Royal residence. The guard turned out on the first report, but while the grounds were being searched, three more bombs exploded at different points. A good deal of damage was reported, but no personal injury was sustained.

Fifty Years Ago

February 19, 1921

PARIS.—No legislation against high-heeled shoes or diaphanous stockings, exposing fair feminine legs to the cruel winds of winter or the lashing rains of summer, could ever be as effective as what it is now the fashion to call propaganda—the propaganda of good taste and of common-sense. However, there is nothing intrinsically immoral in high-heeled shoes or in extremely short skirts, although the motive for wearing the latter may be immoral.

Served 3 Presidents

Adolf A. Berle Jr., New Deal Adviser, Dies

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Adolf A. Berle Jr., 76, adviser to three U.S. presidents and a major contributor to American law, economics and diplomacy, died yesterday at his home here.

His brother and longtime law partner, Rudolf, said that Mr. Berle died after suffering a stroke at his home. Mr. Berle had been ill for some time, his brother said.

Aide to Roosevelt

NEW YORK (NYT)—Mr. Berle was a member of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's original "brain trust," the group of men who aided Mr. Roosevelt in preparing the changes in public administration that were to become the New Deal. Mr. Berle had been in government service before he joined Mr. Roosevelt and was in public life long after Mr. Roosevelt's death. As an economist and diplomat, he became an authority on Latin-American affairs and for many years he was a member of the law faculty of Columbia University.

It was as a New Dealer, however, that Mr. Berle was to gain and hold public attention. When Mr. Roosevelt, then governor of New

York became a distinct possibility for the Democratic presidential nomination, the governor decided that, since the business and financial community had not shown particular brilliance during the growing economic crisis, he would go to the universities for advice.

Raymond Moley, professor of law at Columbia, was already working with Mr. Roosevelt and he recruited Richard G. Tugowell, professor of political science at Columbia, and Mr. Berle, a professor at the Columbia Law School. This group, together with Samuel I. Rosenman, former Supreme Court justice of New York, and Basil O'Connor, Mr. Roosevelt's law partner, formed the original "brain trust."

Mr. Berle's first job with the Roosevelt administration was that of counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corp., from 1933 to 1938. He had much to do with shaping legislation on the railroads and banks. His viewpoint on economics was defined when he said:

"It is just possible that all the social inventiveness of the world was not explored between the two poles of Adam Smith and Karl Marx."

From this moderate preference for a free, self-controlling private economy, Mr. Berle was not to deviate throughout his long career. When the "professors" of the New Deal were attacked as theoreticians who had "never met a payroll" and when the cartoonists showed them

as bespectacled little men in academic mortar boards swarming around the government, Mr. Berle held fast to a moderate position and an optimistic view of the future.

Mr. Berle drifted out of the New Deal before the other professors did. But he remained on call for government chores longer than most of them.

Mr. Berle was born in Boston on Jan. 29, 1895, a son of a Congregationalist clergyman, a former missionary to the Sioux Indians.

He passed his examinations to enter Harvard when he was 13. He didn't enter until he was 14 and was graduated cum laude at 16. At 21 he took an LL.B. at Harvard Law School and became the youngest person to take this degree up to that time.

Mr. Berle became, at 24, the acting chief of the Russian section of the U.S. delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference. Disillusioned by the slow and far from idealistic developments, he resigned. Back in New York, he associated himself with the Henry Street Settlement under Lillian Wald.

After establishing the law firm



Adolf A. Berle Jr.

of Berle & Berle with his brother Rudolf, Adolf Berle began his long association with Columbia University when he became a professor of corporation law at the Columbia Law School.

Then came his association with Mr. Roosevelt—an association that included a stint as economic adviser at the U.S. Embassy in Havana.

In 1939, President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Berle assistant secretary of state for Latin-American affairs. He served until 1944.

He served as Ambassador to Brazil from 1945 to 1946.

In 1960, President John F. Kennedy asked Mr. Berle to be chairman of a six-man task force to study Latin-American problems. He was among those who recommended to President Kennedy the disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961.

Mr. Berle at one time toyed with the idea of entering politics and was chairman of the Liberal party in New York from 1953 to 1955, when he was named honorary chairman.

Mr. Berle retired on June 30, 1963, as law professor at Columbia. He was chairman of the board of Twentieth Century Fund.

In 1967, he became co-chairman of a citizens group promoting support for the Organization of American States.

Communism Reform

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 18 (UPI)—The Vatican has authorized priests in ten countries to hand communion wafers to churchgoers rather than place the hosts directly in their mouths, spokesman Federico Alessandrini said today. He said permission was granted to South Africa, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands and French Somaliland.

U.S. Will Pay For All Public Quake Costs

New Law Won't Cover Private L.A. Sufferers

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18.—The federal government will pick up the tab for damage to public property in last week's earthquake, it was learned yesterday.

The government also will pay nearly all the wages for emergency services.

The public bill now totals an estimated \$236.5 million and is still growing.

The extensive federal reimbursement was made possible by legislation that President Nixon signed into law only last Dec. 31.

But while the federal government will pay nearly all of the public tab, it will provide relatively little financial relief for owners of homes and businesses, whose generally uninsured damage so far has totaled \$186.4 million and will increase as inspections continue.

Ralph D. Burns, Western regional director of the U.S. Office of Emergency Preparedness, said in an interview that new Public Law 91-606 will pay for repairing and rebuilding schools, hospitals, other public buildings, freeways, streets, reservoirs, power facilities, sewers, drains and street lights.

Also covered are overtime wages for law-enforcement officers, firemen, building inspectors and other government personnel.

Los Angeles Times

Mound Shifting

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18 (AP)—Scientific reports on the earthquake show that a piece of the earth's crust ten miles below the surface suddenly slipped, causing a rupture on the surface.

Douglas Morton, a seismologist with the California Division of Mines and Geology, told a news conference yesterday that the shippage caused the San Gabriel Mountains to move upward 3 feet and then southward another 3 feet over the floor of the San Fernando Valley.

Phantom Crashes in U.S.

WILCOX, Ark., Feb. 18 (Reuters)—An Air Force Phantom F-4C supersonic fighter-bomber crashed on a training flight near here yesterday, killing a squadron commander and a student pilot.

Obituaries

Russian Writer Sobolev, 72; Headed Conservative Faction

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (NYT)—Leonid S. Sobolev, 72, a writer who headed the conservative Russian Republic Writers' Union from its founding in 1959 until his retirement last year, died here yesterday after a long illness.

His obituary, as distributed by Tass, the Soviet news agency, last

night, was signed by the entire Politburo and secretariat of the Communist party, an unusual honor for a literary figure. This reflected the esteem in which he was held by top party circles.

Mr. Sobolev, however, was regarded much less highly by many Soviet liberals, who thought of him as a party bureaucrat with little literary ability. They particularly disliked his public, vituperative attack on Boris Pasternak in 1958 after Mr. Pasternak had won the Nobel Prize for "Doctor Zhivago."

Navy Stories

Born in 1888 in the Siberian town of Irkutsk into a military family, Mr. Sobolev spent his early adult years in the Soviet Navy, particularly in the Baltic fleet. He started writing stories for navy publications and achieved fame with a novel, "Complete Overhaul," published in 1933, which was about the navy during World War I and the Russian revolution.

Altogether, he spent 14 years in the navy and returned during World War II as a correspondent.

He spent almost all his time in party affairs after 1954, when his last book was published.

He was for many years a delegate to the Supreme Soviet and received the highest state decoration, Hero of Socialist Labor, on his 70th birthday.

Wallace Ford Johnson

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Wallace Ford Johnson, 81, former tennis star of national ranking and tennis coach at the University of Pennsylvania for nearly 30 years, died Monday.

Mr. Johnson twice reached the final of the national singles championships, losing to Maurice McLoughlin in 1912 and to Bill Tilden in 1921.

While a student at Penn in 1909, Mr. Johnson won the national intercollegiate championship.

Tuscan Quake Toll 24

TUSCANY, Italy, Feb. 18 (UPI)—The death toll from a Feb. 6 earthquake in this ancient Etruscan town rose to 24 yesterday when two injured women, aged 75 and 85, died in a hospital. Cold and heavy rain plagued about 1,500 survivors living in army tents outside the town.

Quit S. Africa, Says First Black On GM Board

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The first black director of General Motors says the world's largest automaker should move its South African plant "somewhere else on the African continent, where people are treated like human beings rather than like dogs."

"I am unalterably opposed to the condition of black people in the Union of South Africa," said the Rev. Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia. He said he was only "one of 23" GM directors but the others "will hear from me regarding this matter."

Attacker of Pope Denied Dismissal —He Burns Bible

MANILA, Feb. 18 (AP)—Bolshevik painter Benjamin Mendoza y Amor yesterday heard a judge refuse to dismiss charges that he had tried to murder Pope Paul VI—then he went outside the courthouse and set fire to a Bible.

Mr. Mendoza's attorney had moved for dismissal on grounds that the prosecution had failed to prove that the 35-year-old artist actually intended to stab the Pope to death at Manila Airport Nov. 27.

Judge Pedro Bautista denied the motion but granted the defense a postponement until Feb. 26.

Mr. Mendoza, who was neither handcuffed nor guarded, walked downtown and conferred with his attorney, Celso Fernandez, at the same time unwrapping a large Bible. Suddenly, he splashed turpentine from a bottle in his pocket and set it ablaze.

Warsaw Pact Opens Two Days of Talks

VIENNA, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Foreign ministers of the Communist Warsaw Pact opened a two-day meeting in Bucharest today to discuss the Berlin problem and progress toward a European security conference.

The meeting of the seven Eastern European countries was one of a regular series of foreign ministers' sessions to coordinate policy.

Portugal Campus Seized by Police After a Protest

COIMBRA, Portugal, Feb. 18 (AP)—Armed anti-riot police occupied the campus of the University of Coimbra, Portugal's largest university, today after a two-day class boycott ended last night with a march protesting colonial wars.

Several hundred of the 9,000 students marched through town last night, carrying banners calling for an end to the "colonial war." Portugal has been fighting a bitter anti-guerrilla war in its African territories of Guinea, Angola and Mozambique since 1961.

Police dispersed the marchers with force and made five arrests, a witness said. Student sources claimed that 18 students are now detained in Caxias, a political prison near Lisbon.

The present crisis at Coimbra was apparently triggered by the trial which opened in Lisbon last week of ten people, mostly students, charged with belonging to or supporting the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Swedish Schools Shut in Lockout By Government

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 18 (UPI)—The government today ordered a lockout of 25,000 teachers who are members of the Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations in retaliation for a limited strike that has halted all trains in Sweden.

The lockout will close almost all schools and universities.

A state-appointed civil servants' board ruled today that the lockout did not constitute a "danger to society" after which the government ordered the lockout.

The union is demanding a pay increase of 23 percent for its members. It began the rail strike last week.

The government has offered pay increases of 7 percent.

Britain, France Delay Decision on More Concordes

PARIS, Feb. 18 (AP)—French and British ministers today reviewed the Concorde supersonic transport program, but made no decision on whether to push ahead with construction of a second group of production models.

Jean Chastanet, French Minister of Transport, and Frederick Corfield, British minister of aviation supply, met this morning and this afternoon. They will meet again in London on March 29 for another overall look at the program.

Two prototypes of the plane are now nearing the completion of an exhaustive test program and performance characteristics will be delivered to prospective airline customers late in March. Two other pre-production models are expected to start flight testing later this year.

Work has already started on the first six production models. The next step will be for the governments to approve production of the next four planes.

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KL 243	FRANKFURT	B 28	
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KL 233	MUNCHEN	B 26	
KL 135	LONDON	B 24	
L 405	PARIS	B 22	
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The Right Hour for a Classicist

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 18. — For designer Serge Manzoni, the hour may be just right. He happens to be a fashion classicist, which, per se, didn't seem like such a hot idea until recently.

For the past year, it has been a carnival of gypsies, hippies, Indians and what have you and clothes had become costumes. Now, suddenly, the adult fashion scene seems to be freezing up and coming to a halt. This is understandable because manufacturers are increasingly nervous about brusque changes that risk putting them out of business every six months. As for women, they too are getting fed up with being told they're out just when they thought they were in.

Manzoni, 38, tells you quietly that he believes in making clothes which should last six to seven years. "I'm against fads," he said in his modern apartment tucked away in a beautiful, 18th-century mansion in the Marais. "Fads are too easily copied and dangerous. If they don't stop, fashion will soon be deadlocked."

His specialty is luxury sportswear, lavish with cashmere and expensive details such as silver buttons. There is an overall healthy feeling that all this should end up making a woman desirable.

Paris fashion designers have often been accused of not liking women and deliberately producing ugly fashions. But not Manzoni. "I happen to love women," he said "and every time I design a dress, I want to make sure it's sexy without being vulgar."

Hence skintight blouses, sweaters with sharp décolletage and an aversion for bras. "One should be able to see a woman's figure without all those fake contraptions," he claims.

An all-around talent, Manzoni also designs belts, bags and jewelry which are handsome combinations of leather and

metal. The jewelry is like modern sculpture. Manzoni was really the father of the harness dress—that is, a dress fastened onto a sculptured, heavy, massive stainless steel yoke.

"I like jewelry that can sit around and still look beautiful. Why should you hide them in a drawer?" he asked.

One of his simplest and most effective designs is a half-inch-wide bracelet of leather, alligator or canvas which fastens through a couple of sturdy, stainless steel loops. Its beauty lies not only in the pared-down look but in the excellent details. As a matter of fact, Manzoni's clothes and accessories have that unmistakable polished quality that only comes with a high price tag.

Retail Business
Manzoni had a brief spell with the retail business when Daniel Hechter gave him a new boutique, Le Knack, on Avenue Victor Hugo, to run. Manzoni, who said he has always liked fashions, got tired of the clothes he was supposed to sell and decided to design his own. Within six months, they were best sellers.

Le Knack went out of business, Manzoni admits, partly because of his lack of commercial sense—"I'm no administrator"—and partly because the name suggested cheap, ye-ye clothes, the opposite of what Manzoni was doing.

So now, Manzoni designs a collection for manufacturer Georges

Kay and his line of accessories is on sale and doing well at Carita's and Marie Martine.

This, however, doesn't satisfy him. He'd like to have his own boutique and is looking for an angel.

Manzoni and some of his designs.

Manzoni and some of his designs.

Manzoni and some of his designs.

Manzoni and some of his designs.

PARIS MOVIES: Brilliant 'Conformist'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 18. — Bernardo Bertolucci is the man of the moment. After several promising experiments that have won him honors at the Cannes, Berlin and Venice festivals, he emerges—at 29—as a mature and major director with his new film, "Le Conformiste" (The Conformist), based on the novel by Vercors. The film is an event. Its arrival is an event. "Le Conformiste" is based on a novel which, in turn, is based on a political assassination which occurred in France in the 1930s when the long arm of Mussolini reached across the border to murder a liberal Italian professor who had sought refuge in Paris. Its details are somewhat reminiscent of the murder of Trotsky.

Bertolucci has not subdued the melodramatic aspects of the sinister manhunt and the thriller suspense is often to the fore, but his film is fundamentally a psychological study of the hired killer, the conformist of the title.

Players
Jean-Louis Trintignant plays the morose conventionalist convincingly and the dark tale of ugly intrigue is illuminated in another radiant performance by Dominique Sanda, the most outstanding young actress to



Jean-Louis Trintignant in Bertolucci film.

have recently appeared on the screen, who here undertakes the role of the martyred wife of the victim.

Bertolucci in "Le Conformiste" reveals himself as a cinematic stylist of commanding artistry, a master of mood and manner. The photographic composition, the handsome camera work in color and the fascinating treatment of the narrative which, with subtly imposed inserts permits us a glimpse of the treacherous double dealer's tormented conscience in the psychoanalytical manner, are the achievements of a remarkably gifted director.

Poet's Son

A tall, athletic young man with eager eyes and a small, black mustache, Bertolucci is the son of a poet and critic. After what he terms "irregular schooling" in his native town of Parma, he went to Rome to study modern literature at the university. A book of his verse was awarded the Viareggio literary prize. He served as an assistant to Pasolini on "Accattone." Since then he has made such films as "Partner" (in collaboration with the Living Theater), "Before the Revolution" and a movie in color for Italian television, "The Strategy of the Spider."

His models have been Max Ophüls and Von Sternberg. "Von Sternberg was the screen poet of light and shadow," he said, and, paradoxically, "Le Conformiste" is Sternberg-like. Bertolucci is now writing a scenario that will be shot in France. He has no title as yet and wants no stars. "It's a story about

young love and I am looking for young actors in the Parisian theaters, though, aside from the Living Theater and Grotowski, the contemporary stage holds little temptation for me. I want unknown actors because they will lend my story reality. We can't have those familiar faces experiencing the first pangs of passion all over again." In any case, with "Le Conformiste," Bernardo Bertolucci has arrived.

The movie owes Tchaikovsky a lasting debt. His swooning music accompanied most scenes of passion in the silent era and it has bolstered many a faltering love interlude in the talkies.

In "Music Lovers" (in English at the Franco-Elysées), Ken Russell has sought to give us Tchaikovsky's biography, a turbulent career of almost unrelieved agony. The composer's unhappy married life, his struggle against his incontinent homosexuality, his trials and tribulations in attaining recognition are all there, but somehow remain dramatically flat. The production is lavish and the music is there to render first aid, but the film is long and wearying and certainly its materials could have received more theatrically adroit framing. The Klaus Mann novel, "La Symphonie Pathétique," might have served as a stronger source for the scenario. The Russians, too, have made an epic about Tchaikovsky. It is said to be rather ponderous, but we should like to see it nevertheless. Certainly there must have found a more likely Tchaikovsky than Richard Chamberlain.

Dining Out in London

Joint Venture Measures Up

By Naomi Barry

LONDON.—Judged by the exigent yardstick of Paris, very few London restaurants can measure up. When one as good as Lacy's comes along it's an event.

Without concession, one can critically rate the cooking, the primary ingredients, the atmosphere, and the service as first class. The generally low level of English cooking is a forth of inverted cultural snobbery but obviously not an immutable genetic factor.

Bill Lacy, the owner-chef, is British-born but so foreign to his peer group that he treats even a vegetable (area of greatest local culinary crime) with such loving respect that it would go back just for more parsimony.

From the age of 14, Lacy was trained in the French kitchens. His wife, Margaret Costa, is wine and food editor of the Sunday Times Magazine and London correspondent for Gourmet magazine. Lacy is the joint venture of a couple who know and positively love good food and wines.

The Lacy menu is small but chock-a-block with excellent specialties. The scallop and artichoke soup is the kind of triumph that could transform anyone into a soup addict. Jerusalem artichokes (a sort of screw vegetable that looks like a miniature Gaudí tower) are put into chicken stock. The mélange is enriched with heavy cream. At the last moment, milk-poached scallops are added. It is regarded as an opening course but it could be the basis of a meal. The recipe for this excellent potage can be found in Margaret Costa's lavish new book: "The Four Seasons."

Miss Costa thinks that the restaurant is one of the few in London to serve fresh white-bait, most is frozen. The tiny, delicate fish are fried crisp and you are served a mountain of them. Gougères, individual Burgundian cheese puffs, are listed among the hors d'œuvre but she lists them at the end as a savory.

Scottish salmon steak with Stilton is a variation of steak with Roquefort. But, in my opinion, when meat is prime, it needs no cheese—either French or English—and is better unadorned.

The fresh vegetable assortment is a marvel and you can partake of as many as you can.

DEATH NOTICE
Dr. ROBERT A. STANBORN, age 51, Associate Professor of American History at the State University of New York at Binghamton, died of a heart attack in New York City, February 18, 1971. He is survived by his wife, Norma, his parents, Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Sarah Starnborn, of Binghamton, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Starnborn, of Binghamton.

handie. Outstanding are the sautéed slices of squash, the tomatoes stuffed with mushrooms and those beautiful parsnips. The selection would gladden the heart of a vegetarian.

Hot Fruit

Hot fruit salad is an accurate description but the name does not conjure up the delectable dish that follows. A glorious mixture of fresh fruits is blanketed with softly whipped cream whose surface is coated with brown sugar. It is given a fast turn under the broiler to caramelize the sugar. There is a faint hint of Baccardi rum. The result is a luxurious *crème brûlée*. The lemon syllabub is one of the most extravagant of all English desserts. Here it is made with cream, lemon juice, sauternes and brandy. Silvers' lemon peel enhances the flavor.

The wine cellar is building up nicely. Burgundies, bought recently at a Christie's auction, have no labels on the bottles. "I save them for my friends and connoisseurs and people who trust me," said Miss Costa. "I knew the collector who sold them."

Lacy's, 26 Whitfield St., London W.1. Telephone: 636 2223. Closed Saturday for lunch and all day Sunday. By the end of March, the restaurant will be open for Sunday lunch. Average price: £2.50 to £4.

N. Y. MOVIES

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Here's how city critics rated the new movies:

"Rio Lobo" by Howard Hawks, "comes almost as a reminder of what movie making is all about," Roger Greenspun reports in The New York Times. It may not be a great movie or even the best of Hawks, but "it relays (and refers) to the best of Hawks," in his opinion, "especially 'Rio Bravo' (1959) and 'El Dorado' (1966)." In one way, he says, the film is "significantly more complex"—the women "carry a greater burden of pain than in any other Hawks movie I can remember."

"Sudden Terror," a new British thriller under the direction of John Hough, with screenplay by Ronald Harwood from the novel "The Silence" by Mark Heiden, takes a "hysterical" tone, said The Times critic Howard Thompson in a mostly unfavorable review—"an exasperating model of how not to film the tale of a boy (Mark Lester) who tried wolf with a killer (played by Peter Vaughan) in hot pursuit and nobody heading." On the plus side there's the island background of Malta.

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Officials in U.S. Deny Plans to Aid Lockheed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—The Defense Department today rejected reports that consideration is being given to providing a special loan for Lockheed to help ease its problem caused by the collapse of Rolls-Royce.

[The Wall Street Journal reported this morning that the Federal Reserve Board is quietly exploring ways to aid Lockheed.]

[An indication of its interest is the announced trip to California last week of Andrew F. Brimmer, one of the Fed's governors, who met officers of both Lockheed and Bank of America, one of Lockheed's major creditors, the Journal quoted sources as saying.]

[The newspaper said sources speculate that a logical method of involvement would be a government guarantee of private loans to Lockheed under the Fed's "regulation V" provision for defense contractors.]

[Such a loan is justified, the Journal's sources said, on grounds that Lockheed's role as a military aircraft supplier is vital to the United States and that its continuation in this role would be jeopardized if its civilian business fails.]

[Under the little-used V loan mechanism, the Journal said, some other government agency—presumably the Defense Department—would have to decide to initiate the process.]

Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedman said that "no serious consideration is being given in the Department of Defense to a V loan in the Lockheed matter at this time."

Future Another Matter
Questioned on whether the phrase "at this time" meant that such a loan would be ruled out completely in the future, Mr. Friedman said what might happen in the future was another matter.

Sources at the Federal Reserve also denied the press report, stressing that "there neither has been nor is there before the board any subject up for discussion formally or informally related to this issue."

Lockheed officials said the company stands by the statement of company chairman Daniel J. Haughton that the Rolls-Royce situation is not a government affair.

Brimmer Talks Confirmed
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Despite the Fed's denials, reports persisted here today that it is exploring ways to aid Lockheed.
A Fed spokesman confirmed that Mr. Brimmer, who had flown to California last week "on other

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ICI Profits Down Despite Revenue Gain

Ciba-Geigy Sales Up; Capital Increase Set

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Britain's giant Imperial Chemical Industries announced today that group net profits last year fell 7.5 percent, despite a 7.9 percent rise in revenue.

The full year's earnings slide marked an improvement over the 11 percent drop in the first nine months of the year. In fact, a comparison of results for the two periods indicates that fourth-quarter net was up more than 4 percent, at \$24 million (\$27.6 million).

But the quarter's gain, and the reduction of the full year's profit decline, appear due entirely to tax payment timing. Indicated pre-tax earnings for the group were off 20 percent in the latest quarter and the full year, as they had been in the first nine months of the year.

The company today again cited "considerable increases in costs in the United Kingdom, particularly salaries and wages, which were not offset by increased prices or improved productivity" in explaining the profit softness throughout the year.

After-tax profits for the year eased to \$39 million (\$37.6 million) from the year-earlier \$107 million while revenue totaled \$1,463 billion (\$3.5 billion), up from \$1,355 billion. Profits applicable to the parent company were off 7.3 percent at \$39 million and pre-tax earnings were down 20 percent at \$134 million.

One relatively bright spot was in overseas subsidiaries, where the 1970 net was "about the same as in 1969," ICI reported.

While sales in Britain rose 6.4 percent to \$694 million in 1970, overseas sales climbed 9 percent to \$768 million. Of the overseas total, exports from Britain showed a 5.4 percent gain to a total of \$283 million.

The board of directors today declared a 7.5 percent interim dividend for the second half of the year, making 13.75 percent for the year, unchanged from 1969. Profits retained by the group in 1970 amounted to \$24 million, down from \$33 million the year before.

Ciba-Geigy Sales Up

BASEL, Feb. 18.—Consolidated worldwide sales of Ciba-Geigy AG, the new Swiss chemical giant, increased 11 percent to 6.95 billion Swiss francs (\$1.6 billion) last year, the company announced today. No profit figures were available.

The sales of Ciba and J.R. Geigy in 1969, before their merger, amounted to a total 6.35 billion francs.

At the annual general meeting in May, the board will recommend a 1970 dividend of 22 francs per share equivalent to the firm's pre-merger 1969 payout.

Stockholders will also be asked to give formal approval to an increase in the capital stock by 40.4 million to a nominal 363.6 million francs and of the participation certificate capital by 4.1 million to 36.9 million francs.



David E. Rosenthal

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

David E. Rosenthal, a vice-president of Merrill Lynch International, has been named manager of the firm's Paris office, effective March 1, replacing Nicholas Baranov, who returns to the parent firm in New York.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals has appointed A. O. Hamon managing director of its European subsidiary and vice-president of the parent company, effective March 1. Mr. Hamon will be based in Antwerp. He replaces Clifford H. Deolite, who rejoins the U. S. headquarters.

New Funding By Exim Bank Seen Overseas

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The U.S. Export-Import Bank is considering another offering of short-term Eurodollar notes, but U.S. officials said today that this probably would not be as large as the bank's \$1 billion borrowing operation completed on Jan. 25.

The bank's move comes at a time when U.S. commercial banks are repaying their Eurodollar drawings, aggravating a dollar surplus in Europe.

Although the Federal Reserve Board has taken steps to encourage U.S. commercial banks not to repay their Eurodollar borrowings, the total has continued to fall. In the week ended Feb. 15, the Fed reported today they declined by \$306 million to \$619 billion.

However, the Exim Bank's operations could help mop up much of these surplus dollars. Its initial offering of three-month, 6 percent notes was enthusiastically oversubscribed—drawing \$23 billion worth of orders.

German Reserves Up

FRANKFURT, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's monetary reserves rose 1.18 billion deutsche marks (\$322 million) to 54.23 billion DM in the week ended Feb. 15.

Private Bond Issues Abroad To Be Restricted by Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese Finance Ministry will take a "restrictive attitude" toward overseas bond issues by private Japanese companies in the fiscal year beginning April 1, a ministry spokesman said today.

Asked to confirm reports that the ministry had decided "in principle" not to approve bond flotations abroad in fiscal 1971, the spokesman said the decision was not a complete ban on such activities.

He said the new attitude was formulated at a meeting of the ministry's international finance bureau attended by financial attaches from Japanese embassies in Washington, London, Paris and West Germany.

The "restrictive attitude" at present applies only to corporate bond issues, and not to government-guaranteed debentures. In this area, the cities of Kobe and Yokohama have both submitted requests to raise money in West Germany during the coming fiscal

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Battle Lines Form in U.S. Steel Industry

"Substantial" Wage Gain Sought as Profits Fall

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ).—The steel industry's battle lines are forming as the industry's chief negotiators, the United Steelworkers of America (USWA), reiterated demands for a "very substantial" settlement and the chief of U.S. Steel Corp. urged workers and unions to help in curbing unfavorable cost and productivity trends.

The statements emphasized again the wide gap between the interests of the profit-plinched industry and the militant union, which is pointing to a difficult confrontation in the talks to replace the contract expiring on Aug. 1.

Edwin H. Gott, U.S. Steel's chairman, argued from Pittsburgh that the company's \$2.8 billion capital-spending program of the past five years so far has failed to yield the improved productivity expected of new facilities.

Productivity a Concern
"The improvement in the output-per-man-hour index for the steel industry during the past five years was actually less than 1 percent a year. Yet, over the same period of time, hourly employment and other costs have risen many times faster."

In Miami Beach, USWA president I.W. Abel indicated the union would be pressing for a contract settlement about the same as the "very substantial" accord reached Monday with National Can Co.

Innovative Clause
That three-year pact calls for wage increases totaling a minimum of 75 cents an hour, plus an innovative cost-of-living escalator clause that will guarantee at least another 25 cents an hour over the term of the agreement. The union has struck three larger takeovers—American Can, Continental Can and Crown Cork & Seal—that have balked at the terms of the National Can contract.

Mr. Abel declined to make the National Can pact a floor for contracts that the union will be negotiating this year with the aluminum, copper and basic-steel industries.

But he said the USWA will not accept a cost-of-living escalator clause in the other contracts that provides "anything less" than the one in the National Can settlement.

Asked about the impact of a possible government-imposed wage-price freeze on the USWA's 1971 negotiations, Mr. Abel declared the union "would resist" any kind of controls. "The steelworkers have a lot of catching up to do," he declared.

GE Profits Up 18% in 70 After 1st-Quarter Loss

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—General Electric reported a complete recovery from its strike-induced first-quarter loss last year with today's announcement of an 18 percent gain in 1970 profits.
Net income totalled \$328.44 million, or \$3.65 a share, in 1970 compared with the year-earlier total of \$278.02 million, or \$3.07 a share. Sales last year rose 3 percent to \$5,726 billion from \$5,447 billion in 1969.

The strike, which lasted from October, 1969, to February, 1970, produced a first-quarter loss of \$42 million and made comparisons between the final quarter of 1970 and 1969 meaningless.
Sales in the final quarter last year totalled \$256 billion on which the company earned \$1.85 a share. Indicated net income for the quarter was \$167 million.

General Electric also said it filed a registration statement for an offering of \$200 million of 25-year straight debentures.

Airline's Loss

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ).—American Airlines reported today that it lost \$26.4 million last year, compared with a profit of \$38.47 million, or \$1.90 a share, in 1969.

The company said reduced traffic growth due to the U.S. economic slowdown, rising costs and its inability to raise fares to offset those costs were the principal causes of the 1970 loss.

Other factors were the introduction of the Boeing 747, start-up costs on services to the Pacific, the provision of \$7 million for mutual aid guarantee payments to

carriers on strike, and a total \$7 million provision for possible losses on investments, receivables from the sale of aircraft and liquidation of a reservations unit, which was closed in December, 1970, and has already cost \$1.3 million.

Revenues in 1970 totaled \$1.13 billion, up 10 percent from \$1.02 billion in 1969. The 1970 total included \$71.6 million from military contract operations, compared with \$6.96 million in 1969.

Ex-Penny Chiefs File Countersuit Against Lloyd's

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Sixteen former Penn Central officers filed a countersuit in federal court yesterday against Lloyd's of London.

Lloyd's filed suit Tuesday against the former railroad executives to rescind a \$10 million insurance policy covering management of the railroad in the event of any wrongdoing.

Sixteen U.S. underwriters joined the Lloyd's action. The world-famous insurance firm and the underwriters claimed they were given misleading information.

The former Penn Central officers charged that the insurance companies were "renegeing on their contractual obligations." They claimed there was no evidence the policy had been taken out in bad faith or with intent to deceive the insurance firms.

Company Reports

Company	1970	1969
Amper		
Revenue (millions)...	82.95	80.33
Profits (millions)...	1.35	4.02
Per Share	0.12	0.37
First Half		
Revenue (millions)...	221.91	229.6
Profits (millions)...	2.73	11.44
Per Share	0.25	1.06
Campbell Soup		
Revenue (millions)...	289.4	280.0
Profits (millions)...	19.79	19.44
Per Share	0.59	0.58
First Half		
Revenue (millions)...	519.5	498.96
Profits (millions)...	35.59	33.06
Per Share	1.08	0.99
Chemical Corp.		
Revenue (millions)...	69.9	74.1
Profits (millions)...	0.54	3.28
Per Share	0.15	0.85
First Half		
Revenue (millions)...	291.7	292.2
Profits (millions)...	7.59	11.19
Per Share	1.97	2.90
Chesbrough Funds		
Revenue (millions)...	300.88	230.98
Profits (millions)...	20.88	20.02
Per Share	1.76	1.73
First Half		
Revenue (millions)...	139.4	173.79
Profits (millions)...	6.71	7.69
Per Share	0.41	0.52
Gen. Amer. Transportation		
Revenue (millions)...	338.06	312.22
Profits (millions)...	33.9	29.58
Per Share	2.83	2.48
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	41.11	42.4
Profits (millions)...	0.50	1.51
Per Share	0.06	0.17
Leggett & Myers		
Revenue (millions)...	696.66	658.78
Profits (millions)...	32.04	24.9
Per Share	3.86	2.92
First Half		
Revenue (millions)...	1,165.1	1,142.95
Profits (millions)...	23.58	37.43
Per Share	0.61	1.01
Little Industries		
Revenue (millions)...	589.61	594.42
Profits (millions)...	11.92	19.16
Per Share	0.21	0.51
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	1,165.1	1,142.95
Profits (millions)...	23.58	37.43
Per Share	0.61	1.01
Mohasco		
Revenue (millions)...	57.1	53.4
Profits (millions)...	3.29	2.75
Per Share	0.65	0.56
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	57.1	53.4
Profits (millions)...	3.29	2.75
Per Share	0.65	0.56
National Cash Register		
Revenue (millions)...	1,620.8	1,594.9
Profits (millions)...	30.55	45.17
Per Share	1.57	2.11
First Half		
Revenue (millions)...	1,620.8	1,594.9
Profits (millions)...	30.55	45.17
Per Share	1.57	2.11
Pacific Power & Light		
Revenue (millions)...	159.9	148.5
Profits (millions)...	30.77	26.99
Per Share	1.67	1.58
First Half		
Revenue (millions)...	159.9	148.5
Profits (millions)...	30.77	26.99
Per Share	1.67	1.58
Perkin-Elmer		
Revenue (millions)...	43.51	52.77
Profits (millions)...	2.03	1.99
Per Share	0.31	0.30
First Half		
Revenue (millions)...	159.9	148.5
Profits (millions)...	30.77	26.99
Per Share	1.67	1.58
VF Corp.		
Revenue (millions)...	227.34	198.24
Profits (millions)...	10.0	8.95
Per Share	2.47	2.22

Volume Sags On Big Board; Dow Off 2.81

Profit-Taking Curbs Attempt at Recovery

By Leonard Sloane
NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (NFT).—Volume and prices on the New York Stock Exchange eased lower today in the quietest session in a month.

As it did yesterday, the market bounced back towards mid-day in an effort to establish a firmer tone. But the rally petered out on profit-taking and there were twice as many declines as advances at the closing bell.

With most price changes limited to fractions, the Dow Jones industrial average closed at 885.08, off 2.81. This marked the fifth consecutive day that the key indicator wound up in the 885-890 range, where it has met the expected resistance prior to any possible regrouping for further upward movement.

A total of 16.65 million shares changed hands today, down from 18.77 million shares yesterday and the lowest point since Jan. 15, when 15.80 million shares were traded.

Behind the day's activity was a variety of financial and economic news. The Big Board announced that short interest, shot up 2,168,000 shares to 20,075,238 shares, the highest level in six months.

Among other items, Paul McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, told the Senate Appropriations Committee that anti-inflationary steps of the past two years should result soon in a period of more brisk business activity without a renewal of inflationary pressures.

Eleven of the 15 most-active issues declined, three advanced and one closed unchanged today. The biggest price movement on the list—and on the entire exchange—was in Burroughs, which fell 9 3/4 to 113 3/8. Other large losses were taken by Wrigley, down 7 1/4 to 153 after rising 20 1/2 in the two previous sessions, and International Business Machines, off 7 1/4 to 84 3/4.

Glamour issues closed generally lower. IBM was down 7 1/4 to 229 1/4. Digital Equipment 2 3/8 to 68 5/8. University Computing 1/2 to 24 1/2 and Polaroid 2 3/8 to 84 3/4.

Some of the savings-and-loan stocks fell, apparently in sympathy with the announcement that January housing starts dropped 16.1 percent to a seasonally-adjusted rate of 1,701,000 units.

The losers in that category included Per Western Financial, down 1/2 to 15 1/8; Financial Federation, down 1/4 to 17 1/8; Imperial Corporation of America, down 1/4 to 14 3/8, and Trans-Western Financial, down 1/4 to 11 3/4.

Airlines were weak following reports of January losses by United and American. UAL slipped 3/4 to 58 5/8, while American dipped 3/8 to 36 7/8. Fractional declines were also posted by Delta, Eastern, Northwest and Pan American.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined. The index fell 13 to 35.24. Losers led gains: 664 to 256 with 224 unchanged. Volume fell sharply to 4.86 million shares from 7.07 million yesterday.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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One Dollar		Market Summary	
was worth yesterday:		Most Active New York	
Austrian schillings.....	25.882	Katy Ind	288.50 1/2
Belgian francs.....	49.614	Am Tel Tel	174.00 3/8
Swiss franc (per \$).....	2.11936	Clarey Cor	174.00 3/8
Canadian dollars.....	1.91	Sony Corp	175.00 1/2
Danish crowns.....	7.477	Occiden Pet	175.00 1/2
Dutch guilders.....	3.5666	Occiden Pet	175.00 1/2
Finnish marks.....	4.16	McGraw Hill	175.00 1/2
French francs.....	5.158375	Gulf Oil	175.00 1/2
German marks.....	3.5308	Seary and	175.00 1/2
Italian lire.....	20.50	Radway Mfg	175.00 1/2
Greek drachmas.....	658.17	Bureau Ind	175.00 1/2
Spanish pesetas.....	16.375	Fly Tiger	175.00 1/2
Norwegian crowns.....	12.50	Reyn Ind	175.00 1/2
Portuguese escudos.....	28.541	Union Ind	175.00 1/2
Spanish pesetas.....	69.375	FMC Corp	175.00 1/2
Swedish crowns.....	5.1875		
Swiss francs.....	4.2952		
The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates for local exchange. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.		Volume, all stocks, 18,839,000 shares 15 stocks, 18,839,000 shares Ratio, 51 stocks, 114 shares Average price, 15 stocks, \$28.50 New 1927-1928 issues, 2 Issues traded in, 1,885 Advances: 97; declines: 84; un- changed: 28 N.Y. stock index: 83.68 - 0.78; in- dustrial: 36.78 - 0.63; transpor- tation: 17.73 - 0.24; utilities: 47.24 - 0.11; finance: 68.26 - 0.46	
		Most Active—American	
		Sollitron	92.00 1/2
		Seavert East	92.00 1/2
		McGraw H	92.00 1/2
		Mile Corp	92.00 1/2
		Bio Rad	92.00 1/2
		Extender	92.00 1/2
		Oxyrad	92.00 1/2
		Veridun	92.00 1/2
		Kluney of C	92.00 1/2
		Corpor	92.00 1/2
		Approx total stock sales	4,870,000
		Stock sales year ago	4,265,376
		High	Low
		25.47	25.08
		25.47	25.24
		N.C.	13
		Dow Jones Averages	
		Open	High
		30 Ind	194.55
		30 Im	194.55
		20 Ut	122.48
		65 Ave	222.55
		High	Low
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Feb. 11	336.583	811.793	3.118
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These totals are included in the 82.50 charge.

New Highs and Lows

.... NEW HIGHS-4

Allied Chem	May D Strs	Rem Ind pf
Am Brands	May 1.80 pf	Regul Telp
A Melch pf	NACA Inc	Rock Telp
Armstrong Data	McDonald	SECDC Inc
Baker QT	McCraw Inc	Sony Corp
Blk of Cal	McLean Trk	Sou Ind GS
Black Duck	McNair	Sou Ind GS
Bobbie Brks	McPac RR	Southern pf
Borden	Mead	Storck Ind
Bor Eds pf	MemDuk US	Storck Pwr
Chesapeake T	Merimorg	Sun Glt
Comd Oil	Merrill JC	Sun Glt
ConEds of A	Murphy Oil	Temple JW
Cummins E	NHdt 42pf	Times Hlt
Dyn 2500	Nat Sls	Times Hlt
Fleischer R	Nat Wire	Trans Am
FWP Inc	ONEC 44pf	Trans Am
Genl Derv	ORC 42pf	Trans Am
Gen Refrac	Palmer Ind	Trans Am
Ginnick pf	Pennery JC	Trans Am
Grant Shes	Pink Sls	Trans Am
Hart Elect	POLLAR pf	Trans Am
Houston Lp	Pull pf	Trans Am
IL Cor of	PULL 42pf	Trans Am
Interco	Paranator	Trans Am
Jones P. Sec	PRC 2.50pf	Trans Am
Jewel Cos	Recon pf	Trans Am
Kellogg	Rev Ind	Trans Am
Metcalf Chaf	Rev Ind	Trans Am

.... NEW LOWS-2

ALIAN LIT	AGARD Pd
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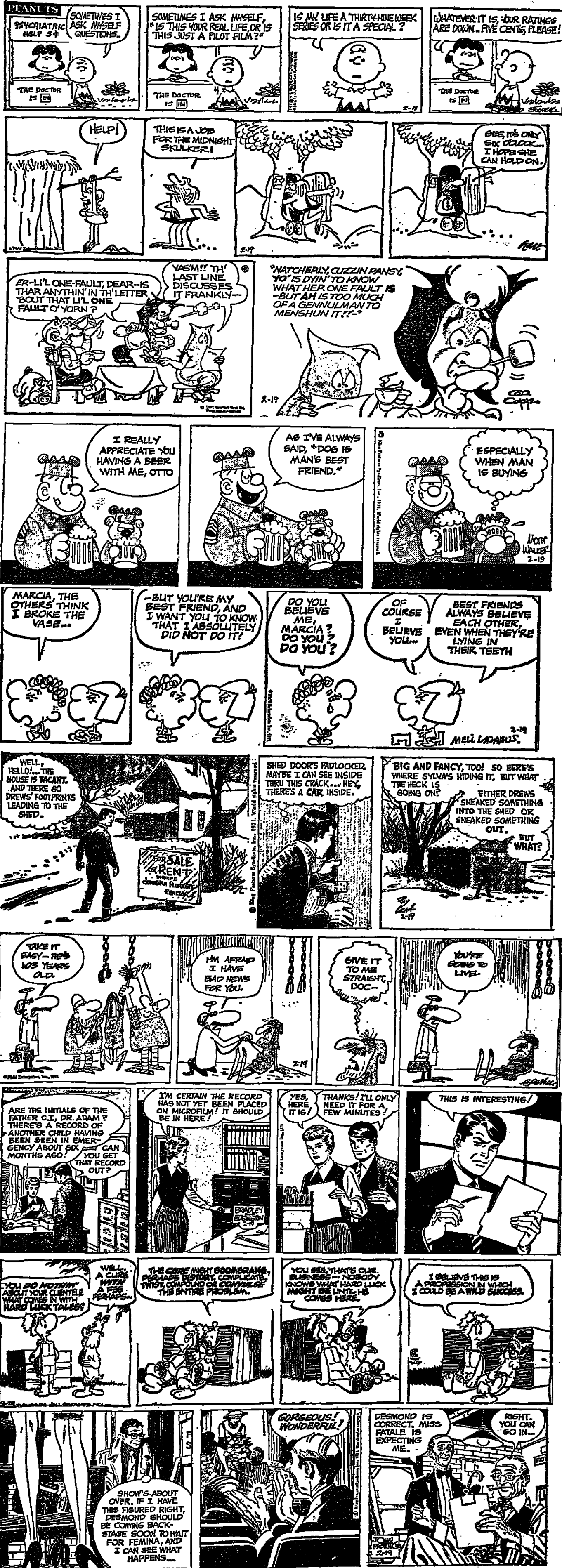
Republic Cans (Dividend)

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ)—Republic Steel Corp. said today it is reducing the quarterly dividend to 44 cents beginning March 15 of stock of record Feb. 26. It previl

Net					— 1970-71 — Stocks and					Sts.					Net					— 1970-71 — Stocks and				
1st	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	Div.	In \$	1969	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	Div.	In \$						

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The first book of former world champion B. Jay Becker, one of the top-ranked American players for almost 40 years, is due for publication next month. The title of book is "Becker on Bridge."

During his first year of playing contract bridge, in 1932, Becker met with a disaster that has haunted him ever since. He held the East hand shown in the diagram in a rubber bridge game and after three passes made a sensible bid of six hearts.

He did not wish to allow his opponents into the bidding, and his chances of making 12 tricks were clearly good.

Six hearts could have been made easily, but unfortunately for Becker, South entered the proceedings with 6 spades. This unlikely development occurred because South had passed with a hand on which he should have opened four spades, or even one spade.

West persevered to seven hearts, perhaps feeling that his heart queen would be worth a trick.

North, however, was happy to continue to seven spades. His hand was ideal for this contract, and he could not be certain that seven hearts would fall. East naturally doubted, somewhat upset at being deprived of the chance to play a heart slam.

West made the routine lead of a heart, and South ruffed happily in the dummy, entered his hand with a trump lead and led the diamond jack. This won the trick when West refused to cover, and it was then an easy matter to continue diamonds after drawing the remaining trump and discard the club loser on a diamond winner in the dummy.

When North-South had made the doubled grand slam, and the players had completed a difficult arithmetical calculation based on a scoring table that has since been revised, West apologized for not leading a club.

"Not at all," said Becker, gallantly shouldering the blame. "It was my fault. I should have passed the hand out!"

NORTH
♠ J963
♥ —
♦ AK963
♣ 8642

WEST
♠ 107
♥ Q93
♦ Q872
♣ J1073

EAST
♠ —
♥ AKJ108652
♦ 10
♣ AKQ9

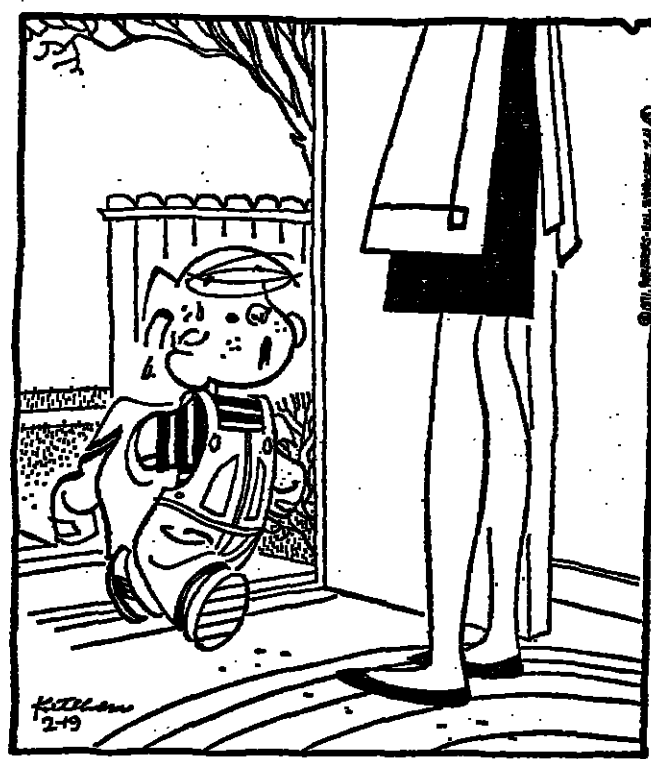
SOUTH (D)
♠ AKQ8542
♥ 74
♦ J54
♣ 5

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
Pass Pass Pass 6♥
6♠ 7♥ 7♠ Dbl.
Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

MAJ	BANTU	ADAR
POLLO	AMOUR	MOTO
ETIAH	BARRE	ANEM
WILKIN	THIN	ADIA
ADAM	JOHN	BULLS
ADORN	AVENS	DEO
PILOT	AMOLE	DEAL
AIR	ANELE	PENNA
LIO	JOHNSON	EAST
ODIA	LITTLE	ARR
SIE	ADORE	JOHN
WINS	ADORE	BOBEY
GOVIA	BLEST	NED

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

APLE
GLVI
HERBAC
SWERKE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: DAILY FEMUR AMAZON ORCHID
Answer: This chess is made backwards—EDAM

BOOKS

THE NEW CENTURIONS

By Joseph Wambaugh. Atlantic-Little, Brown. Reviewed by Richard Lingeman

ALTHOUGH Joseph Wambaugh's "The New Centurions" is not one of those novels described by Vladimir Nabokov as "typed by the thick thumbs of tense mediocrities," it falls into the category of the good-bad novel. The good-bad novel—examples would be Roderick Thorpe's "The Detective" and Mario Puzo's "The Godfather"—has a place in American fiction, for it unconsciously caters to the dream lives of a large mass of people. "The New Centurions" is a sort of cop-eye view of life. It is the story of three Los Angeles policemen: Gus, a skinny idealist, Roy, a blond Adonis, and Serge, a deracinated Chicano. They meet in the police academy, then are separated by the assignment lottery and do not meet again until the last chapter. In between we have a kind of manual of police procedure, as the chapters alternate between each man on the job learning the drill and (as you might guess) testing his naive ideals against rude reality.

Gus is afraid that he is a coward—afraid of fear in other words. A good athlete, he learns to trust his body to deliver him from dangerous situations. Serge doesn't look like a Mexican (whatever a Mexican looks like), but he gradually returns to his people. His crisis comes during the Watts riots, though he does not immediately realize it, bringing to a crossroads his affair with a Mexican girl. A Mexican-American waiter expatiates to him on the "softness of the Anglos, the way you tell the world you're sorry for feeding them, and the way you take away the Negro's self-respect by giving everything to him."

Well, as you can guess, this kind of hardhat talk runs through the book, although, in the times I must hasten to add that this is not a work of bigotry. Mr. Wambaugh's weakness is for thought and unfortunately his indulgence in it mars an otherwise crackling picture of the bluecoats in action.

I almost forgot cop No. 3, Roy. He moves from the black district—highly praised as a good training ground but valued for little else—to a softer beat in Hollywood, gets involved with girls and is divorced by his wife. When Mr. Wambaugh sticks to the pressures of a policeman's life he is highly convincing and he does sketch vividly the stresses and strains under which these men live, as well as providing sharp portraits of the social lepers with whom they must deal.

At any rate, Roy is shot in the stomach and, after a long stay in the hospital, goes back to duty and becomes a lush. Investigating a robbery, however, he meets an attractive black woman, Laura, who is every college boy's ideal black woman. Laura pushes him back to mental health—nothing like a little soul to put you right. She sees something in him, he's not like other white men who are after her for You Know What, etc.

Mr. Lingeman is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD—By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Fall flat, as a show
- 5 Cavalry weapon
- 10 Part of a doorway
- 14 Culture medium
- 15 Alpaca's relative
- 16 Lamb
- 17 First word in Vergil's work
- 18 Painter's need
- 19 — in the saddle
- 20 Dark-room event
- 22 Physical irritability
- 24 Sheltered nook
- 26 Snarl; Scot.
- 27 New voting age
- 31 N. Y. lake
- 35 Where-withal
- 36 Correct
- 39 Precious
- 39 Claire and others
- 40 Cold winds of Europe
- 41 Rite in one
- 42 Hymn of praise
- 44 African language
- 45 Stipend
- 47 Proximity
- 49 Tops of aprons
- 51 River; Latin
- 52 Master chef's favorites
- 56 Newsroom man
- 60 Aleutian island
- 61 Cowboy
- 63 Mother
- 63 Hubbard's lack
- 64 Traffic sign
- 65 Dinner course
- 66 U.S. budget
- 67 Wine
- 68 Belgian battle site
- 69 Old English court
- 13 Healing agency
- 21 French president
- 23 Allowance for waste
- 25 Strange
- 27 Issues
- 28 Old Greek region
- 29 Knot in wood
- 30 Jewish month
- 32 River of France
- 33 Young sows
- 34 Ostrich-like birds; Var.
- 37 Factors in heredity
- 40 Popular candle scent
- 41 Famous crosser of the Alps
- 43 Nest
- 44 Engendered
- 46 Hasty
- 48 Wards off
- 50 Bend down
- 52 Sound of surprise
- 53 Financier Kahn
- 54 Use; Lat.
- 55 Mineral
- 57 Rent
- 58 "This one's"
- 59 Relaxation
- 62 Direction

